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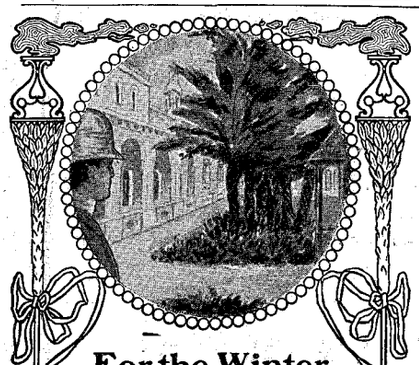

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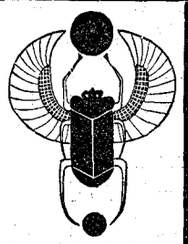

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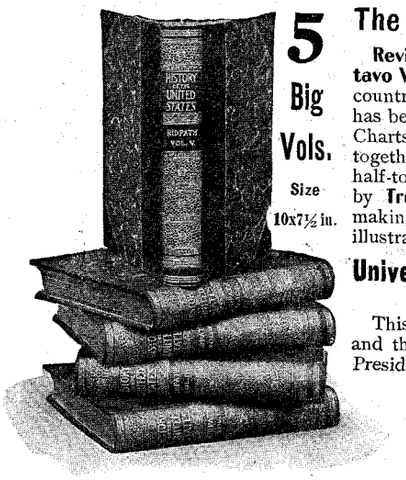

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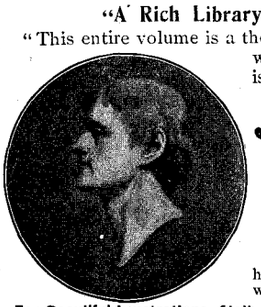

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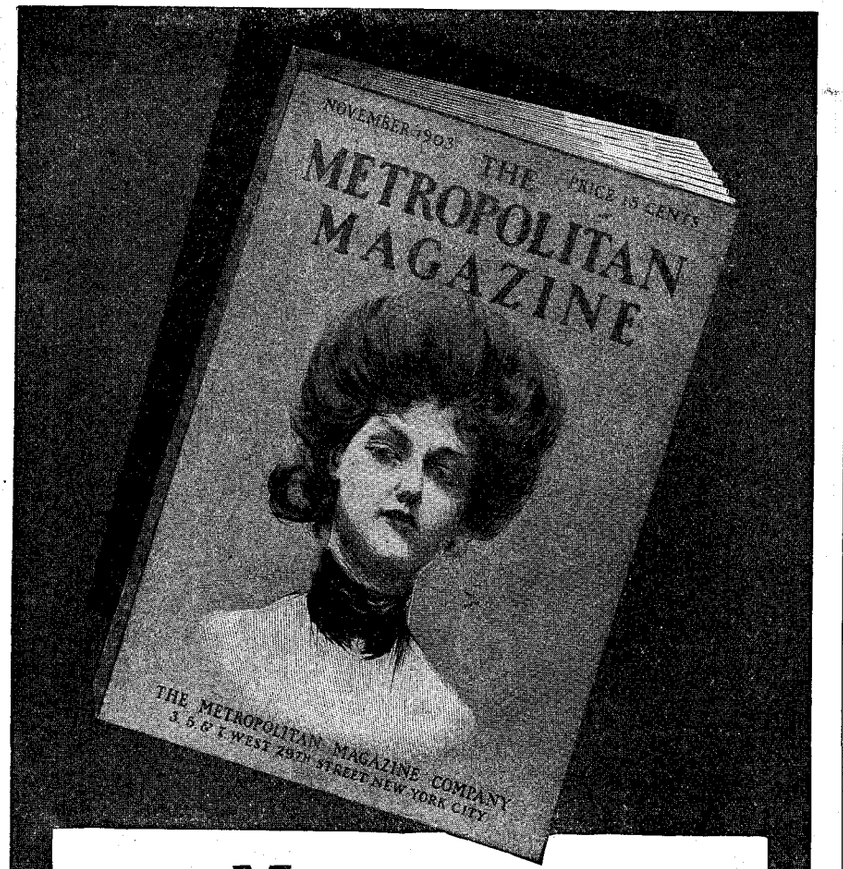
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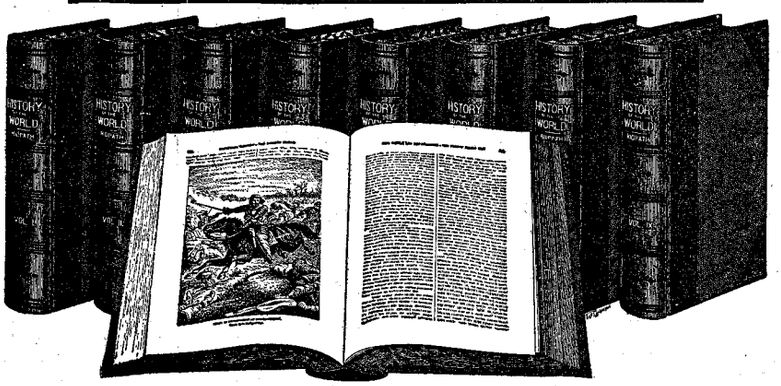

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EX-SECRETARY LONG'S CHARGE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

ONE sentence in the closing chapter of ex-Secretary Long's history of "The New American Navy," which has been running for some time in *The Outlook*, is thought by some papers to reflect very seriously upon the character of President Roosevelt, and upon his fitness to guide the affairs of the nation. "Mr. Long's revelation," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "is calculated to make us thankful, in the interest of the national honor, that Mr. Roosevelt was not President in 1898, and apprehensive of what he might do if he should remain President through another term. He is the most risky man the United States have had in the Presidency." Mr. Long, after remarking that "Mr. Roosevelt was an interesting personality as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as, indeed, he is in any capacity," and after recording the fact that "his ardor sometimes went faster than the President or the Department approved," makes this remarkable statement: "Just before the war he, as well as some naval officers, was anxious to send a squadron across the ocean to sink the ships and torpedo-boat destroyers of the Spanish fleet while we were yet at peace with Spain."

Upon reading this, some thought that the ex-Secretary of the Navy had transposed his phrases, and merely meant Mr. Roosevelt "was anxious, while we were yet at peace with Spain, to send a squadron," etc.; but Mr. Long disposed of this theory in an interview with a Boston *Herald* reporter, from which the following extract is taken. He said:

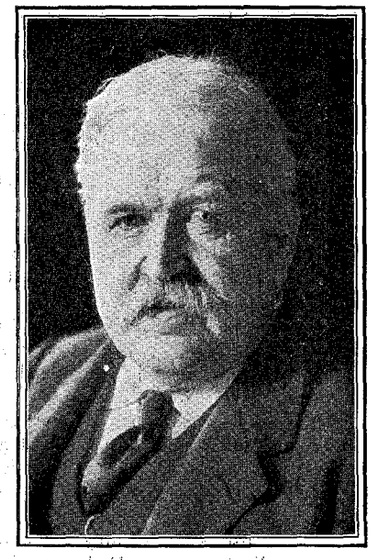
"It was a mighty pressing time. The war was inevitable, and it was almost on us. The Spanish fleet, with its then dreaded torpedo-boats, was on its way to Cuba. Altho war had not then been formally declared, a number of the leading naval officers thought we ought, in self-defense, to meet this fleet and dispose of it. The President and the naval department, however, were of opinion that no such action was in order till a formal declaration of war had occurred."

"Was Mr. Roosevelt among those who thought the Spanish fleet ought to be destroyed before war was declared?"

"He was."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) regards Mr. Roosevelt's attitude as comparable with the attitude of the Havana Spaniards toward the *Maine*. It says:

"That this is a serious reflection on the judgment and discretion in those days of Mr. Roosevelt must be plain to all. Unfortunately, it is wholly in keeping with what is known in other ways of Mr. Roosevelt's conduct at that time. During all the anxious months when President McKinley was honorably trying to prevent a war and directing the efforts of our diplomatists to obtain the consent of Spain to let Cuba go free, holding back with all his power the intemperate zeal of jingoes in Congress and speculators outside of Congress who wanted war for war's sake, caring no more for the Cubans than they care now, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was hot for war, doing everything in his personal power to foment and stimulate the war spirit. He did not want to have the independence of Cuba accomplished by peaceable means, altho it was certain to be so accomplished, if patience could have had its perfect work.



EX-SECRETARY LONG,
Who says that before the war Mr. Roosevelt, then Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, "was anxious to send a squadron across the ocean to sink the ships and torpedo boat destroyers of the Spanish fleet while we were yet at peace with Spain."

"Our minister to Spain at the time, Mr. Woodford, declared again and again that Spain would grant all that the United States could reasonably require. And in this newspaper ex-Secretary of State John Sherman said on September 4, 1898: 'It was not necessary for us to go to war with Spain. I had several consultations with the Spanish minister on the subject, and we could have adjusted difficulties without the loss of our blood or treasure. Why, we had progressed to that stage that I could have arranged a treaty by which Spain would have retired peaceably from the island of Cuba. I violate no confidence in saying that the President did everything in his power to avert war, and he would have rejoiced with me, and with nearly all of the right-minded people of our prosperous land, if he could have made a peaceful settlement of our difficulties with Spain. Think how many lives would have been spared.'

"The office of the Assistant Secretary was the headquarters of effort to bring on a war, even when the Secretary himself was faithfully supporting the effort of the President to avoid one. This attitude and conduct of the Assistant Secretary were notorious at the time. He was the head-center of the resolve to force the Administration into declaring war. He was essentially disloyal to the Administration in its desire to preserve peace. The President, who has since assumed such a lofty tone at what he has chosen to consider the improper criticisms of administrative policy by General Miles, was guilty of far worse infractions of the code of propriety when he was a subordinate officer of the Navy Department. He was then treated with a charity and indulgence which he does not now extend to others.

"These known circumstances make it inherently probable that what ex-Secretary Long now reveals is quite true in fact. Roosevelt was in a mood to do just that kind of thing, and to claim that it was justifiable. He was in a mood to do anything that would

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make war inevitable. According to Mr. Long, he proposed doing an act hardly less dishonorable in the view of international law and public morals than was the destruction of the *Maine* in the harbor of Havana, conceding that this was the deliberate act of Spaniards."

More of our newspapers, however, either refuse to believe Mr. Long's charge, or regard it as the natural mistake of a man so opposite in temperament to the President as to be totally unable to understand him. The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) and the Baltimore *American* (Ind.) think the charge incredible. That Mr. Roosevelt "contradicted his known character and reputation by suggesting that we go forth wantonly and destroy the fleets of a nation with which we were at peace," says the latter paper, "is a thing the country will not believe for a moment." Other journals turn their attention to Mr. Long. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) calls him "a slow-coach," and the New York *Times* (Ind.) compares "his kinetic energy" to "the movement of molasses in January." The Philadelphia *Ledger* regards him as "one of the ripest, rarest fruits of the cold-storage culture of New England," and thinks that the most probable explanation of the affair is that Mr. Roosevelt was "misunderstood by his chief." The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* remarks in a similar vein:

"At the time of which he writes the Hon. John D. Long, in private conversation, in informal discussion, and even in the street, was insisting that the *Maine* must have been blown up from the inside, and was strongly expressing his displeasure with naval officers who took any other view of the case.

"In other words, when Theodore Roosevelt saw that we must fight Spain and was urging that the navy go forward to make the war short and decisive, the Hon. John D. Long was persistently shutting his eyes to the facts and was trying to run away.

"The Hon. John D. Long's attempts now to make out that he was right and that Theodore Roosevelt was wrong at that time are not worth serious discussion, for two reasons. In the first place, the Hon. John D. Long is a rather trivial person, in view of his conduct at the time in question.

"In the second place, if Theodore Roosevelt had not thought and acted as he did in February, 1898, he would not have become governor of New York and Vice-President, and he would not now be President of the United States.

"Against the Hon. John D. Long's attempt to appeal to history in justification of his own conduct and in censure of Theodore Roosevelt's conduct at that time, the verdict of history was rendered, in Manila Bay, on San Juan Hill, and off Santiago.

"That verdict is also visibly embodied now in the facts that the Hon. John D. Long is in private life while Theodore Roosevelt sits in the White House."

FAITH-HEALING AND THE COURT OF APPEALS.

IT is considered a remarkable coincidence that on the day before Overseer Dowie and his followers started on their New York crusade the New York State Court of Appeals should hand down the first decision made by a higher court in the United States against faith-healing. The court condemns a "Dowieite," J. Luther Pierson, of White Plains, N. Y., to pay a fine of $500 or spend 500 days in jail for permitting his infant daughter to die of pneumonia without medical treatment. District Attorney J. Addison Brown, of Westchester County, who prosecuted the case, says, after a careful investigation, that "this is the first time in the history of New York, or any other State, where the law has been made certain by the decision of the higher courts. The higher courts of England," he adds, "have upheld convictions in similar cases, the prisoners there being found guilty under indictments of manslaughter."

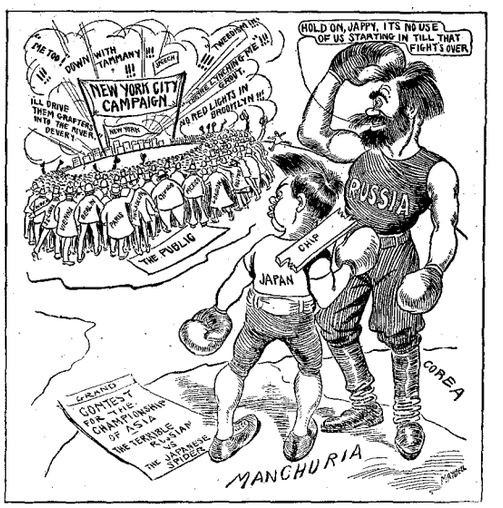
The conviction in the present case is based upon Section 288 of the state penal code, which says, in part, that "a person who (1) wilfully omits without lawful excuse to perform a duty, by law imposed upon him, to furnish food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance to a minor . . . or (4), neglects, refuses, or omits to comply with any provisions of this section . . . is guilty of a misdemeanor." Pierson was convicted by a jury in the local court in 1901; the Appellate Division of the state Supreme Court reversed this decision, and now the state Court of Appeals confirms the verdict of the trial court. The defense argued that the law did not require the use of medicine; that a great body of the people had lost faith in doctors; that medicine was not an exact science; that doctors disagreed among themselves as to methods of treatment; that the State must prove that medical attendance would in this particular case have been beneficial, and that to require the parents to call in a physician, contrary to their conscience, would be to deny them the religious liberty guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Court of Appeals says, in part, in its opinion (written by Justice Haight):

"The peace and safety of the State involves the protection of the lives and health of its children, as well as the obedience of its laws. Full and free enjoyment of religious profession and worship is guaranteed, but acts which are not worship are not. A person can not, under the guise of religious belief, practise polygamy and still be protected from our statutes constituting the crime of bigamy. He can not, under the belief or profession of belief that he should be relieved from

THE SMILE THAT WON'T COME OFF.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

MR. LOW: "I stand on my record."—Davenport in the New York *American*.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GRAND CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ASIA THE TERRIBLE RUSSIAN VS THE JAPANESE SPIDER

THE CROWD IS TOO ABSORBED TO NOTICE OTHER FIGHTS.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

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the care of children, be excused from punishment for slaying those who have been born to him. Children when born into the world are utterly helpless, having neither the power to care for, protect, nor maintain themselves. They are exposed to all the ills to which flesh is heir, and require careful nursing, and at times when danger is present the help of an experienced physician.

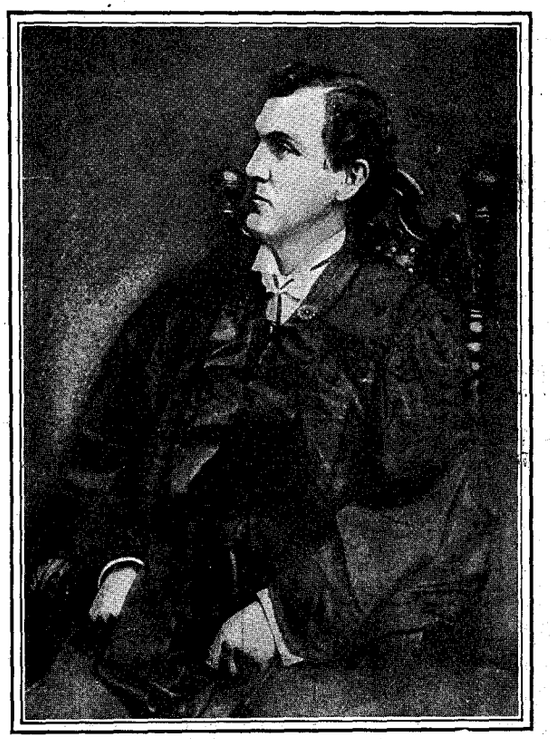
"But the law of nature, as well as the common law, devolves upon the parents the duty of caring for their young in sickness and in health, and of doing whatever may be necessary for their care, maintenance, and preservation, including medical attendance if necessary, and an omission to do this is a public wrong which the State, under its police powers, may prevent.

"We are aware that there are people who believe that the divine power may be invoked to heal the sick, and that faith is all that is required. There are others who believe that the Creator has supplied the earth, nature's storehouse, with everything that man may want for his support and maintenance, including the restoration and preservation of his health, and that he is left to work out his own salvation under fixed natural laws.

"There are still others who believe that Christianity and science go hand-in-hand, both proceeding from the Creator; that science is but the agent of the Almighty, through which He accomplishes results, and that both science and divine power may be invoked together to restore diseased and suffering humanity.

"But, sitting as a court of law for the purpose of construing and determining the meaning of statutes, we have nothing to do with these variances in religious beliefs and have no power to determine which is correct.

"We place no limitations upon the power of the mind over the body, the power of faith to dispel disease, or the power of the Supreme Being to heal the sick. We merely declare the law as given us by the legislature. We have considered the legal proposition raised by the record, and have found no error on the part of the trial court that called for a reversal."



LIEUT.-GOV. JAMES H. TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, In his robes of office.

The newspapers are practically unanimous in approval of the verdict. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, construes the decision to mean that faith-healing is not a misdemeanor unless it fails to heal. It says:

"The effect of the decision in the Pierson case should be far-reaching. It will not empower agents of the law to invade the homes of faith-curers and to save life by insisting that every sick child shall receive timely and adequate medical attendance. But it will put responsibility for omission to provide that attendance squarely where it belongs. If the child recovers without a doctor, well and good. But if the child dies, the parents may be punished precisely as Mr. J. Luther Pierson has been punished. There is not persecution in this. Religious and individual liberty remain absolutely unimpaired. Men and women may think as they please unhampered by a law which does not shackle thought. But they may not put their religious theories into practise at the expense of other human beings too young to indorse those beliefs and of whom they are merely vicariously the guardians. Upon this point there is no longer excuse for misapprehension or mistake."

Nor does the decision apply to adults, except in cases of contagious or infectious disease, observes the New York *Herald:*

"There are doubtless ailments in which these methods are harmless, if not beneficial. But it is entirely different in the case of dangerous maladies which by common consent require medical skill and treatment. In such case no one, whatever his religious belief or medical views, has a right to sacrifice or jeopardize life by refusing to call in a physician or employ methods sanctioned by professional experience.

"The statute interpreted by the Court of Appeals applies only to parents or guardians who let a minor die through refusal or neglect to call a doctor or provide medical treatment. It does not, for example, prohibit the practise of faith-cure in the case of an adult. But in case of a contagious disease dangerous to the community the health authorities would have the undoubted right to deal with it. In other words, faith-cure can not be practised with impunity when it endangers the life of a minor or menaces the health of the community. In dealing with it the legislature has simply exercised the right to protect life and guard the public health."

THE TILLMAN ACQUITTAL.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the Southern comment during the trial of Lieut.-Gov. James H. Tillman, of South Carolina, for the murder of Editor N. G. Gonzales, of the Columbia *State*, has been the fact that the editors have been denouncing him as a murderer, but have been expressing the opinion, at the same time, that he would be acquitted—an expectation that was realized on Thursday of last week. "The sentiment of the State," said the Atlanta *News* (September 30), "is not at all against the man who killed Gonzales." And the defendant said, in a statement to the press, after he was set free:

"I feel very grateful at the result of the verdict, but at no time did I apprehend any serious consequences. I, of course, deeply regret the death of Mr. Gonzales, but I was forced to do what I did. I have never apprehended a conviction, for I felt that I did no more than any man would have done under the same circumstances and what I was compelled to do."

The defense was, in brief, that the editor had attacked the lieutenant-governor through his paper so bitterly as to provoke resentment; that Tillman had been led to believe that Gonzales intended to shoot him on sight, and that when they met on the streets of Columbia, Gonzales had his hand in his overcoat pocket. Tillman said in his testimony: "The thumbs of both of his hands were outside of his overcoat pocket until he started to cut across that sidewalk, coming directly toward me, and then the thumb of his right hand disappeared in his pocket. I was expecting him to shoot, and I said, 'I got your message' and fired!" The "message" referred to was the rumor that Gonzales intended to shoot him. At the time of the shooting Gonzales was unarmed.

The Northern press criticize the acquittal of Tillman in unmeasured terms. "This is as gross a miscarriage of justice as has ever been witnessed in any part of the Union," declares the New York *Evening Post;* "it is a deliberate announcement that in South Carolina the right of an individual to take the law into his own hands is as well established as it was in the Stone Age. Hereafter any swaggering bully may shoot on sight, assured of a perfect defense if he can but say that his victim had his right hand in his pocket."

The Columbia *State*, of which Tillman's victim was the editor, charges that the jury was packed, and that the witnesses for the

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defense were perjurers. The Charleston *News and Courier* equals the Northern press in its denunciation. It says:

"The law has declared that James H. Tillman was guilty of no offense against the law, the peace, and dignity of the State when he killed N. G. Gonzales. That is the verdict rendered yesterday by the jury which tried the case in the court at Lexington, a verdict which opened the prison doors to the homicide and permits him to move about among the people as if he had done no wrong, as if his hands were not stained with human blood.

"But that is as far as the verdict of the Lexington jury goes. It is not the verdict of the larger jury scattered all over this State and throughout this country; the jury which will as certainly condemn the law in South Carolina as by its failure in this case the law has condemned itself. No one can now say lawfully that Mr. Tillman is a murderer, as charged in his indictment, as testified to by those who witnessed his deed, as voiced by his helpless unarmed victim looking into the very face of death, and of which the lonely grave in the cemetery at Columbia will ever continue an accusing witness. He can come and go as he will; there is no authority now which can place any restriction upon his movements. In office and market-place and field, whether working among the flowers in his garden, or seeking the fellowship of his neighbors, or pleading at the bar for some poor creature whose life is the forfeit required by the law for the life that he has taken, he will always have with him the company of the dead, the actual, if invisible, presence of the man whose body he killed, but whose spirit will follow him without mercy forever. . . . . .

"We are not surprised at the outcome of the trial. Except in rare cases the killing of one white man by another is the safest crime that can be committed in South Carolina. If Mr. Tillman had taken Mr. Gonzales's pocketbook, he would have been required to pay the penalty prescribed by law. He took Mr. Gonzales's life, and a South Carolina jury says that he did nothing to deserve punishment."

John Temple Graves, however, indorses the verdict. He says, in the Atlanta *Evening News*:

"The jury considered not the respective records of the two men, not their respective reputations, but the crime and the provocation, therefore they rightfully decided that the better man had hounded the worser to a point that justified the worser in this act.

"If any elements other than blindfolded justice had been allowed to enter into the verdict, Tillman would have been found guilty.

"If the personal feelings of the average South Carolinian, if friendship or admiration had been permitted to weigh in the case, the slayer of Gonzales would have been brought bound to the gallows or sent shackled to the penitentiary. The verdict, therefore, is Spartan in its moral courage and its self-denying justice, and upon it the Palmetto State deserves congratulations.

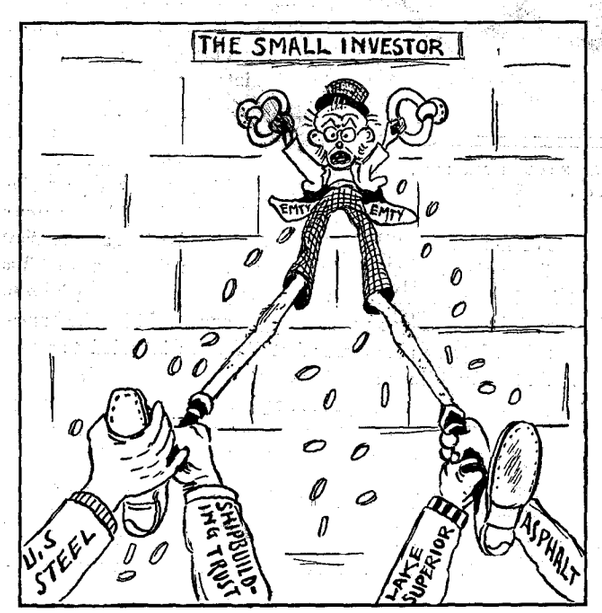
"As for Colonel Tillman, let him seek oblivion."

SECULAR VIEWS OF DOWIE.

THE spectacular descent of John Alexander Dowie and more than 3,000 followers upon New York City to wrest it from the grip of Satan has transfixed the attention of the entire country. Dowie seems to be pretty generally regarded as more or less of a "fakir"—the Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "it would be easier to believe that Dowie is a reincarnation of the spirit of the late lamented P. T. Barnum than of the ancient Elijah—" but there seems to be a widespread feeling that even if Dowie does not make New York any better, he will not make it any worse. "If America's great metropolis can be reached and improved by a venture of this flaming character," remarks the Columbus *Dispatch*, feelingly, "the public will say 'Amen,' for no other spot in our republic needs more the healthy action of moral nerve and vigor than this money-center of the nation." Dowie has mentioned Wall Street as one neighborhood that he hopes to reclaim, and *The Wall Street Journal* admits that the locality might be improved; but few newspapers express an expectation that Dowie can bring the speculators to the mourners' benches. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* observes:

"We do not hesitate to say that this is a big task. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but in all earnestness we must say that we fear for the success of the movement. The Salvation Army has just returned from a successful campaign in the heart of the feud district in Kentucky, but that is a small matter compared with the assault upon Wall Street, which needs reformation, but may not be anxious for it. All things considered, it is not a happy time for the invasion. Wall Street may have sinned above all other sections of the country, but it is just now paying the penalty. If there is a gloomier region in the country than the financial district of Gotham, it is not known to any of us. The glory has departed from Wall Street, and its denizens, so far from being proud of the Babylon which they have erected, are just now mourning the departure of good faith and of profits, bewailing the fact that the crop of lambs is a failure, and hustling for loans to carry accounts while the rest of the country is prosperous and contented.

"There ought to be light brought into such dark places, but if



THIS GRAND LEG-PULLING CONTEST ABOUT ENDED.
—Gage in the Philadelphia *North American*

POSSIBLE CAUSE OF THE NEW JERSEY FLOODS.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

WALL STREET PROCESSES ILLUSTRATED.

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Wall Street is in a mood for reformation, it belies all human experience. That other modest gentleman from Chicago, John W. Gates, the other day declared Wall Street to be a den of thieves, and that many of the men ought to be shot; but he still lingers in the neighborhood. Perhaps he designs to assist the Second Elijah when he arrives. It is certain that he will need all the assistance he can get, and if he succeeds, there will be joy in the land."

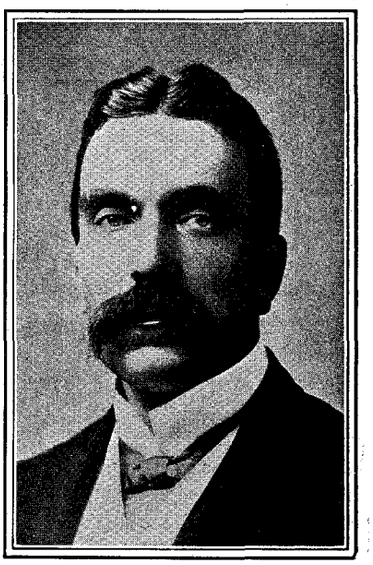
MORE SHIPBUILDING TRUST WRECKAGE.

THE more the wreck of the shipbuilding trust is examined, in the hearing before the special examiner in New York city, the more interesting are the disclosures of the methods of trust-construction pursued in this case. In our article last week, the testimony of Mr. Dresser was summarized, in which he made it appear that Mr. Schwab (who is yet to be called to the witness-stand for his story), in the process of selling the Bethlehem steel-plant to the trust, managed to get such a hold on the whole new corporation that it was forced into bankruptcy, not without incidental profit to Mr. Schwab. Last week the feature of the hearing was the testimony of a number of "dummy" directors of the trust, boys, clerks in the "Corporation Trust Company" of New Jersey (which carries the names of some 1,500 corporations on its sign), young men, according to their own testimony, without bank accounts, without actual ownership of a single share in the corporations of which they were made directors, and without knowledge even of the location of the plants. One of these "directors" said on the witness-stand that he thought the Bethlehem steel-plant was in Homestead, and said he knew that the Canda Manufacturing Company (which makes car-wheels) was in the shipbuilding business; another "director" had never heard of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. These were the directors who voted on the purchase of properties worth millions, and authorized the issue of more than $100,000,000 in securities to pay for them. One of the dummy incorporators of this concern was also an incorporator of the "Franklin Syndicate," which paid 10 per cent. a week on deposits, two of whose managers are now in Sing Sing.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.
The story of his dealings with the shipbuilding trust has brought out denunciation from the most conservative papers.

The newspapers have nothing but censure for such business methods. As practically all large businesses are now carried on by corporations, observes *The Wall Street Journal*, these revelations unsettle confidence in all such enterprises. And the New York *Financier* suggests that this is a good time for some of our erstwhile promoters to take a trip abroad. It remarks:

"The fall in reputations in the Wall Street district lately has been quite as marked as the fall in stocks. The testimony of Capt. Leroy Dresser in the United States Shipbuilding case seems to reveal clearly that high finance as practised by some of the leading exponents of industrial promotion is only slightly removed from the old-fashioned thimble-rigging games with which the public is familiar. The shameless manner in which deals were made for transferring water-logged properties from one syndicate to another, and the equally reprehensible agreements that the chief promoters should have the first opportunity of plundering the lambs through sales at fictitious valuations, are illuminative, altho perhaps not edifying, revelations to those who have been wondering why the stocks they bought a year ago on such strictly first-class recommendations have declined so persistently in price. The methods of mendacity set forth in Captain Dresser's testimony are a shock to the credulous; but sober reflection will tend to show that the whole movement in Wall Street for the last two years has been leading up to such a culmination.

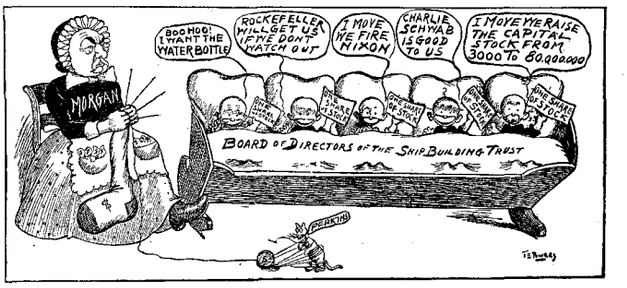


MR. DANIEL LEROY DRESSER,
Formerly President of the Trust Company of the Republic, now a bankrupt, who alleges that Mr. Schwab wrecked the shipbuilding trust for his own profit.

"Does any sane man believe for a moment that the saturnalia of wildcat promoting which has been going on there since 1900 had for its object, or was inspired, by any other motive than the enriching of insiders?

"There is no philanthropy in Wall Street; there never has been, and nobody who is acquainted with the district expects that there ever will be. At the same time there is a code of ethics to which some of the more pretentious of Wall Street interests have professed allegiance. Now that the last prop has been knocked from under these claims, who will marvel that the public has deserted the market? In the light of the exposures of last week, how silly seem the academic discussions of 'selling fevers,' 'undigested securities,' and other features of the situation, with which insiders and leaders have been regaling the investment world. The only thing wrong with Wall Street is that the greed for wealth has led men to sacrifice reputation and morals in a mad scramble for power. They have the wealth—some of them at least—but the power is slipping from them, and who among men holding to the tenets of high moral principles would be willing to step into their shoes? For the lamb sympathy is not wanting, because he did not have a fair chance; for his despoilers contempt will be forthcoming, but what will hurt more is the knowledge that the rich sources of revenue on which our leaders in industrial promoting have so long fattened will be closed against them. The goose that laid the golden egg has been killed. This may be a sad fact for the spoilers to contemplate, but it does not help the goose to any appreciable extent.

"When John Law's Mississippi Bubble burst, he fled Paris to avoid the execrations which his presence excited. If human nature has not changed, the European vacation season ought to open soon and with a rush."


MORGAN
BOO HOO! I WANT THE WATER BOTTLE
ROCKEFELLER WILL GET US IF YE DON'T WATCH OUT
I MOVE WE FIRE HIXON
CHARLIE SCHWAB IS GOOD TO US
I MOVE WE RAISE THE CAPITAL STOCK FROM 3000 TO 80,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SHIP BUILDING TRUST

"HUSH, LITTLE BABIES, YOUR TINY PINK FINGERS
ARE HOLDING FIVE BEAUTIFUL SHIPBUILDING SHARES,
WHILE CLOSE BY YOUR CRADLE YOUR PROUD MAMMA LINGERS
AND WATCHES YOU MANAGE THE GREAT TRUST'S AFFAIRS.
—Powers in the New York *Evening Journal.*

THAT Shipbuilding Trust was not founded on a rock, but it got there eventually.—*The Baltimore American.*

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MILITARY SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE absence of reports of armed conflicts in the Philippines from the American news despatches is explained by some on the theory that a government censor at Manila blue-pencils such news; by others, on the theory that there is no such news to send. One of the latter class is Mr. David Walker Yancey, of the Bureau of Public Lands, Department of the Interior, of the Insular Government at Manila. He says, in an article in the forthcoming issue of *The Journal of the American Asiatic Association:*

"Any lack of news from the Philippine Islands is not due to any official influence, but, on the contrary, is due to the fact that there is no news to be sent out from here, any more than there is from California, Porto Rico, or Maine in ordinary times. The man in the street in Manila has not heard of any skirmish between the natives and American soldiers within a hundred miles of Manila for a year, unless he read it in some American newspaper."

From an examination of the Manila papers covering two weeks, it appears, however, that hardly a day passes without a report of an armed collision of some sort between the American constabulary and the "ladrones." The collision is never anything more than skirmish, the "ladrones" are always put to flight, the American losses are always small, and the natives sometimes assist the government forces against the insurrectos; but it is evident that many ladrone bands are in the field, that our constabulary are kept busy by them a great part of the time, and that the military situation is not identical with that in Maine or California.

"From north, south, and west," says the Manila *Cablenews* of August 23, "information is gathered every day at constabulary headquarters of the movements of the ladrone bands who are harassing nearly every province in Luzon." *The Cablenews* of September 1 reported "heavy fighting" in the vicinity of Santa Cruz, on the Laguna, within fifty miles of Manila, with a body of ladrones "believed to be over 1,000 strong in scattered bands." After several days of desultory fighting, the ladrones broke through the cordon of constabulary and scouts and fled to "the mountainous wilds of Tayabas province." We are informed that "a large number of documents were captured during this fight which go to show that the ladrones have been receiving aid from prominent natives who are supposed to be loyal to the insular Government." On August 25 a box of Remington rifles, Mausers, and shotguns, believed to be intended for the ladrones, was found concealed in a store in the heart of Manila. Half a dozen fights near Manila are reported in the Manila papers during the first week in September. In one report, however, the correspondent says: "The natives are aiding the authorities in every way possible. Few of them appear to be in sympathy with the ladrones, and they are furnishing the leaders of the government force with reliable information concerning the movements of the bands." One wounded ladrone chief, Butiong by name, was stoned and stabbed to death by the natives of the town of Loog in the mountains near Nasugbu.

The Manila *American* of August 22 reports a series of murders by ladrones in the province of Rizal; the Manila *Freedom* of the 27th reports two ladrone defeats in Cavité; *The Cablenews* of the 29th tells of ladrone surrenders in Tayabas and Albay; on September 1 the same paper reports that "constant hostilities have been going on intermittently between the brave constabularios and the none less brave and desperate forces of the notorious Bauson," and the Manila *Times* of September 3 reports the capture of "Sebastian Conejo, chief of Colorum," and colonel in "the strictly all-star aggregation which generally goes by the name of Sakay's revolution."

In Mindanao the Twenty-eighth Infantry finished building a military road into the Moro country about the middle of August "after ten months of sweat, endurance, and patience," under the attacks "from wild savages who have beset and provoked them from start to finish." Says a Mindanao correspondent of the Manila *Cablenews:*

"The discretion, forbearance, and discipline of the troops have been wonderful and have made possible a work which is unique in that it has been executed without war among as bad savages as can be found in the world to-day, and has even brought these savages to regular labor side by side with Americans upon the road. These things have struck the attention and the wonder of all who know the conditions. They constitute another reply to the anti-imperialistic cry of wanton cruelty among the officers and men of the army."

As soon as the road was done, however, the American troops chased the Moro marauders into the mountains, and after a long night march and a go-as-you-please charge through the underbrush, led by the chaplain, the headquarters of the band was captured and the band broken up. "The joy of the neighboring Moros," says a Mindanao correspondent of the Manila *Times*, "on whose neck Matuan [the ladrone leader] had kept his heel for years, over the breaking up of this resort of desperadoes, was undisguised."

"AIN'T THE CHILD A BIT SPILED, JAWN?"
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus.

CHAMBERLAIN—"If you don't believe it, look in the mirror."
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

BRITISH DISAPPOINTMENTS IN CARTOON.

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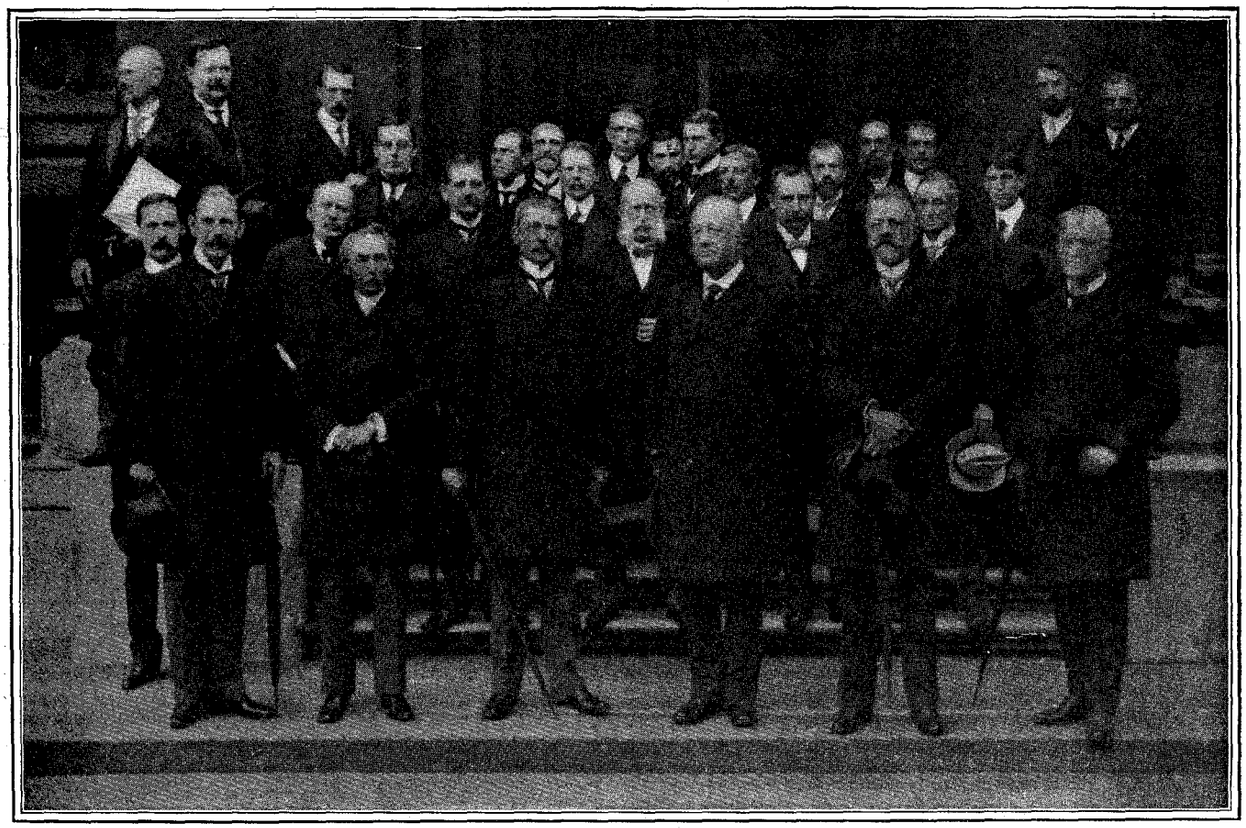

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT—Senator George Turner (United States), Sir Louis A. Jetté (Canada), Secretary Root (United States), Baron Alverstone, (Chief Justice of England), Senator Lodge (United States), Hon. A. B. Aylesworth (Canada). In the second row, between Secretary Root and Baron Alverstone, stands ex-Secretary John W. Foster, counsel for the American side, and at his left stands Hon. Clifford Sifton, counsel for the British side.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Several other engagements in Mindanao are reported; but a hopeful feature of the situation is the allegiance of the Mohammedan priests to the American cause. The priests "now declare the Americans are here according to the will of God," says a correspondent of the Manila *American*, and "now tell their people to discontinue their resistance to American sovereignty, and those who disobey shall be regarded as no better than hogs." "This cooperation of the Mohammedan priests," says the *Times* correspondent, "is the first movement of the kind on record."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY VERDICT.

THE news that the Alaskan Boundary Commission has decided the main points of the controversy in favor of the United States is received in this country with gratification, but without surprise. The decision "removes from the field of controversy the one point of serious difference that might possibly disturb the harmony of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations," says the New York *Tribune*, while the New York *Press* compares the settlement to the removal of a dynamite charge that threatened to shatter international friendship. By the verdict of the commission the United States retains all its present Alaskan territory, shutting Canada away from the sea along the entire length of the Alaskan "panhandle," except at the southern extremity, where a small strip given to the Dominion enables her to control the Portland Canal and its islands, which overlook Port Simpson, the proposed terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. Canada is thought to gain more by this concession than we lose by it.

The credit for the verdict is given to Baron Alverstone, Chief Justice of England and President of the Commission. The New York *Sun* says of his action:

"The danger latent in the Alaskan boundary question during the past four or five years can scarcely be overestimated. If this danger is finally removed to-day by a single act of conscience and courage by an upright Englishman of the first order of judicial distinction, appointed *ex parte* to an equally divided commission for the examination of the technical features of our title, the event will be illustrious in the records of international controversy. What man in the history of either of the two English-speaking peoples will have done a finer or more important thing? What individual will deserve higher honor from Englishmen and Americans—and from Canadians also, in the larger and ultimate aspects of this service to England, America, and Canada alike—than Richard Everard Webster, Baron Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England?"

And the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Lord Alverstone has done one of those great services to righteousness and humanity which advance the moral standards of a man's time. It has been the unspoken, but none the less accepted, view of all international arbitrations that no man could be expected to decide against the case and claim of his own country. In a century of such tribunals no arbitrator ever has.

"When the disputed Alaska boundary line was submitted to a tribunal, on which both nations at issue were equally represented, it was confidently predicted that no decision could be reached. If one has been, it is because Lord Alverstone has shown himself a judge and jurist who brings to all questions the judicial temperament, who sees only justice and knows only the law.

"No American competent to judge and few English publicists have ever examined the question at issue. If Lord Alverstone has done the world of peace a service by deciding against the Anglo-Canadian contention on the position of the main boundary line, the American members of the tribunal have done no less by deciding against the American claim on the Portland Canal.

"The territory involved is trivial by the side of this momentous moral triumph shared by the representatives of the English-speaking race on both sides. The possession of territory, be it valuable or not, is as nothing by the creation of this far-reaching precedent,

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which shows that men can be trusted on an international tribunal to forget their prejudices when justice speaks and the law is to be interpreted. Boundaries move with every passing century. Men make them and men can change them. But this great landmark in the history of human justice no man can move and none can forget. It remains for all time a victory greater in peace than any war can bring.

"The Canadian contention on the main issue is wholly set aside. For all time to come it is established that the boundary line running ten leagues inland is to be measured from the heads of the inlets, and that the territory thus left along the coast is a 'lisiere' or continuous strip and not dissevered fragments or islands and headlands. The United States keeps what the United States bought and Russia and England delimited, a continuous strip, commanding navigation and holding every port.

"At the southern end of the disputed boundary, near Portland Canal, Canada gains slightly in territory; but its access to the sea remains as it was. The United States gains on the rest of the boundary line. But the real triumph of Great Britain and the United States is in the peaceable settlement of this vexed controversy. With this decision, in which the representatives of both share, the last contested issue between two sister nations disappears."

THE COLLEGE MAN IN BUSINESS.

YOUNG men who have to ask themselves whether a college education will "pay" in cold cash have often met with rather evasive answers from the college professors, clergymen, and others who are urging them to seek an education. Now, however, comes *The Iron Age*, an authority of the first magnitude in business matters, and declares that even "from a strictly utilitarian point of view," a college education is worth while. It not only avers in a general way that the business men of the country prefer college graduates, but it names two great concerns, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the General Electric Company, that are after the men with the sheepskins. It says:

"All of our great corporations and manufacturing concerns seek the college man, but in no sense do they seek him because of his familiarity with their business or with any detail of their transactions; neither do they want him for the smattering of knowedge he may be able to devote to their interests. They take him solely for the training he has gone through, and not for the wisdom that may be stitched in the lining of his cap. That training the man of affairs can further develop along lines which will be useful to him. The 'having learned how to learn' is of vastly more importance in actual operations than all the learning absorbed in any course of four years.

"Considered in the aggregate, the demand appears to be about equally divided between the classical and the technical graduate. Concerns engaged wholly in manufacturing prefer a man who has been trained along lines fitting their own processes; but there are others of equal importance and magnitude who find room for a classical training. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with the vast diversity of their transactions, can always find a niche in which to place a college man, no matter what course he may have pursued. If he shows ability in any direction whatever, there is an opening, and it is never the case of a round plug in a square hole. The General Electric Company now have at their works nearly 150 young men who graduated from technical schools last June. These men are really serving a probationary period to test their qualifications and their practicability as builders or handlers of electric apparatus. They are passing through a preparatory course, or advanced system of apprenticeship, to find what branch of the business they are best qualified for. In all cases of this kind the rapidity of advancement depends entirely upon the industry and ability of the worker. All companies are willing, and, in fact, eager, to push a man forward just as quickly as he can go, but, on the contrary, they have no use for a man who promptly settles down to one job and evinces no ambition. There is no philanthropy in this; it is a clear-cut business proposition by the company to obtain the best help possible. A man who masters one task is expected to kick, and it is hoped that he will kick, for something else in order that he may learn more."

The pay envelope, moreover, will not have that disappointing appearance that was formerly only too common. To quote again:

"Some years ago the graduate was not paid enough to enable him to live comfortably. To meet his necessary expenses he had to have outside resources. He was treated as a regular apprentice, and was paid a boy's wages. Managers found that this policy worked to their disadvantage by depriving them in many cases of the services of bright men who could not depend upon outside assistance. This has been changed, and the college apprentice is now paid wages sufficient to permit him to live decently by his own exertions. The manager displayed no charity by this action. He saw how his business was handicapped by the old method and changed it for his own benefit only. Incidentally he helped the graduate, but the idea of assisting the graduate did not influence him in the least to alter his plans. It gave him the best talent the college world had to offer, and presented an equal opportunity to rich and poor."

At thirty, we are assured, the alumnus will find himself alongside the fellow who went into business as a boy and "worked his way up":

"Records prove that in producing establishments the college man at thirty is far in advance of the man of the same age who entered by the apprentice door. The graduate may have been twenty-five before he donned a jumper, but in five years he learned more with the college training he had as a foundation than the regular journeyman in fifteen years of actual work in the shop. His reward is apparent in the greater responsibility of the position he occupies and in the greater wages he receives. Even at thirty it is shown that the four years spent at college were not wasted, and that he really acquired the ability to learn how to do things."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT seems that the most effective trust-busters, after all, are the other trusts.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE concert of the Powers will probably not be moved to do anything until "Hiawatha" is played.—*The Cincinnati Times-Star.*

THEY ought to let a crank get at President Roosevelt so he could make a horrible example for all the others.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WITH somewhat of a shudder we read the prediction of the members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission that war is to be displaced by oratory.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT is sad to think of the number of men who failed in large business enterprises before the expedient of laying it to the labor-unions was invented.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

POPULATION of the Philippines, civilized, 7,000,000; uncivilized, 600,000. In both counts the Philippines are still far behind us of the United States.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

WE don't want to see Emperor Francis Joseph's Austro-Hungarian empire go to smash, but the last twenty-five years of suspense has been a severe strain on us.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

BRITISH protectionists are already referring to Joseph Chamberlain as the "advance agent of prosperity," altho the indications are that he is a long way ahead of the show.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is time for the unions to propose a sixteenth amendment to the constitution providing that none of the foregoing sections shall be construed as applying to non-union men.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

SENATOR MORGAN says there are 500 men in the Democratic party who would make better presidents than Mr. Roosevelt. The Senator should give us the names of his 499 friends.—*The Washington Post.*

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH says that we "can not get along without different classes." Especially the long-enduring class which makes the money that people in the Fish class blow in.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is right in his belief that electing men to Congress thirteen months before it assembles is wrong. In fact the electing of many men who go to Congress is wrong any time.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

GERMANY is still selling cartridges and rifles to Turkey. Still, perhaps we had better not make any sarcastic comments. The sultan could probably buy American canned meat and Missouri mules for his army if he tried.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company charges Charles M. Schwab with having fraudulently unloaded a $10,000,000 plant on the trust for $30,000,000. Still there are some persons who imagine that Mr. Schwab has paresis.—*The Washington Post.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF KIPLING'S NEW POEMS.

THE note of disappointment which runs through so much of the American press criticism of Rudyard Kipling's new poems is almost entirely absent from the comment evoked in the leading English journals. The London *Times Literary Supplement* hails the new book as "the philosophical fruit of years of study, an imperial creed for the 'five free nations.'" "Whereas in his previous volumes," it says, "Mr. Kipling has thrown out only incidentally and by flashlight, as it were, expressions of his faith, in 'The Five Nations' it is crystallized, set forth in black and white beyond any misunderstanding." The same paper continues:

"We do not find that Mr. Kipling's gospel has in 'The Five Nations' undergone any radical change, or that his last utterances contradict any that have preceded them. But in this work we seem to detect a rarer spirit, a note of earnestness and, in spite of certain lapses into the dictatorial manner, of humility that has hitherto been lacking. 'Write me as one who loves his fellow men' could never have been Mr. Kipling's plea; his attitude to his kind having always been one rather of profound, almost impassioned, interest than affection; but in the present book, perhaps because he has been nearer the heart of things in his visits to South African battle-fields and hospitals than ever before, the interest has become more intimate and more sympathetic. Mr. Kipling is still more of the candid friend than the brother, but he is also more the candid friend than the detached political counselor. And the ideal of political brotherhood which he sets before his countrymen has a spiritual exaltation that we missed from some of his earlier pæans of imperial progress.

"The principal difference, in a word, between 'The Five Nations' and its predecessors is the war. It may be said that a few years ago the one thing that was lacking to Mr. Kipling's extraordinary intellectual equipment was an experience of war in earnest, not necessarily the Boer war, but war of some kind as distinguished from tribal skirmishes. Mr. Kipling has since had some of this experience. Is it as a result that a graver, a more responsible, and perhaps a more reasonable complexion has come upon his philosophy? We think so. There is, for example, the difference almost of night and day between the majority of the 'Service Songs' in the present volume and the 'barrack-room ballads' that he used to write (Mr. Kipling having here even attempted to take off the name 'Tommy Atkins' and substitute for it 'The Service Man' for all time). The old joy in the reckless roystering fighting-machine is no more. Instead we find a thrill of admiration and respect for a savior of society who, whether he knows his worth or not, must be treated with consideration and spared nicknames and the commoner forms of familiarity."

The Academy and Literature comments in similar vein. "To come upon veneration," it says, "where one used to meet only with camaraderie is almost disconcerting. It is not that Tommy—we mean the Service Man—has done better work in South Africa than in previous wars, but that Mr. Kipling saw him at it. He remains what he was, but his chronicler and celebrator has become more impressed." *The Spectator* says:

"If the people who object, and rightly object, to inflated, insane, insensate imperialism, the imperialism of the Jingo, would only take the trouble to understand Mr. Kipling's message, they would realize that instead he is the upholder and the interpreter of the true imperialism, the supporter of nationhood and freedom within the empire, and the advocate of those sacred bonds of brotherhood and common feeling which link without strain and bind without friction. His are the invisible, unbreakable cords which unite the heart-strings, not the links of bullion or of material interest which unite the purse. However, in Mr. Kipling's own phrase, 'they do not understand,' and we fear it is useless to try to clear their eyes. At any rate, those who are sane imperialists and do understand will delight in the tone and temper of the poems in 'The Five Nations.' The name is in itself an act of imperial interpretation, and signifies that within our free empire stand the five free nations of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and 'the islands of the sea.'"

The Westminster Gazette is less sympathetic in its criticism. It says, in part:

"We are sometimes tempted to compare Mr. Kipling with Browning; the two men have the same freakish skill in words and rimes and take the same pleasure in a good jingle. And yet Browning is so much the more interesting and so much the greater poet because every human type interests him, whereas only a few types appear to interest Mr. Kipling—and these are presented so often in the same guise that they come to seem nearly as conventional as the familiar heroes of romance.

"It must be added that the Kipling type of hero is, for the moment, somewhat under a cloud. So far as any moral can be drawn from recent events, the Anglo-Saxon race appears to be superabundant in the qualities that Mr. Kipling has most admired, and defective in the qualities which he has hitherto disparaged. The pushful, primitive, self-assertive instincts are there right enough and can be trusted to look after themselves, but reflection, science, foresight, prudence, and the rest of the unpopular virtues of the study urgently need advocates and must get them. For the moment Mr. Kipling seems to be puzzled about his hero. He has fed him up for a good many years and taught him an unbounded confidence in himself and his heroic qualities, and now he rounds on him and belabors him right lustily when these admired qualities display their accompanying defects. The hero is now rebuked for his 'idiot pride,' and sternly bidden to prove 'the imperishable plinth of things, seen and unseen, that touch our peace.' The 'Reformers,' from which these lines are taken, is an admirable poem, but if we want to see the quintessential expression of the 'idiot pride' we have only to turn back a few pages to the piece entitled 'Et Dona Ferentes,' which for sheer truculence is unsurpassed in Mr. Kipling's works. The appearance of it in the same volume with 'The Recessional,' which has happily become a classic of the other mood, is sufficiently bizarre, but, tho we note the fact, let us be careful to say that it in no way diminishes our debt to Mr. Kipling for the best that is here given us."

THE BOOK-DEALERS' TRUST IN GERMANY.

THE German book-writing, book-publishing, and book-reading public is up in arms against a "trust" which has recently been formed by the *sortimenter*, or retail dealers, to their own financial profit and the detriment of everybody else who has anything to do with new books. The agitation has assumed national proportions, and Prof. Karl Bücher, rector of the University of Leipsic, has written a book on the subject, entitled "Der Deutsche Buchhandel und die Wissenschaft." He says, in part:

"The book-dealers' ring is a danger to the scientific attainments of Germany, which is so proud of its historic distinction in being 'the land of authors and thinkers,' and whose annual literary output is more than that of England, France, and America combined. Not only has the cost of books been enormously increased, so that prices are even higher than in England, but the publisher's share of the profits has been cut down to a minimum, and the honorarium paid to the author has been correspondingly reduced. All special reductions to libraries have been stopped, and by a singular arrangement foreigners can buy the products of the German book-trade at from 15 to 25 per cent. less than the Germans can, and the general cost of books has increased from 10 to 50 per cent. As a consequence, the authors of Germany have organized an association, the purpose of which is to fight this ring. This new society is called the 'Akademischer Schutzverein,' with branch associations in every university town of Germany, Austria, and German Switzerland, and with headquarters in Leipsic. Every one who is an author can join, the annual fee being three marks. The purpose of the members of this society is to break the book ring and to secure reasonable remuneration for the product of their pens."

Other university men have also taken up the fight. Prominent among these is Professor Paulsen, the great authority on pedagogics in the Berlin University, who, in a recently published article entitled "Von Bücherkaufen und von Bücherpreisen," in the *Nationalzeitung*, most unmercifully denounced the greed of the

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sortimenter. The booksellers felt the blow so severely that one of their number, the dealer, Dr. Rupprecht, of Göttingen, undertook a formal reply; but it failed to calm the excited authors, as the polemics that followed showed.

The claim is made that necessity compelled this increase in the cost of books, but the *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a report of the income of leading modern authors, showing that only in exceptional cases, such as those of Hauptmann and Sudermann, do German writers receive a honorarium that could add materially to the cost of their books. "They are underpaid," it says, "and not overpaid."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW "MENACE TO LITERATURE."

EDITH WHARTON, the well-known novelist, is impressed by the havoc wrought in literary circles by a "new vice"—the vice of "mechanical" reading. That reading trash is a vice is generally conceded; but Miss Wharton's contention, that reading *per se*, the habit of reading even pursued in a serious spirit, is often harmful, not only to readers themselves, but to the whole world of literature, is somewhat novel. She writes (in *The North American Review*, October):

"Why should we all be readers? We are not all expected to be musicians; but read we must, and so those that can not read creatively read mechanically—as tho a man who had no aptitude for the violin were to regard the grinding of a barrel-organ as an equivalent accomplishment! It must be understood at the outset that, in the matter of reading, the real offenders are not those who restrict themselves to recognized trash. There is little harm in the self-confessed devourer of foolish fiction. He who feasts upon 'the novel of the day' does not seriously impede the development of literature. The cast of mind which discerns in the natural divisions of the melon an indication that it is meant to be eaten *en famille*, might even look upon certain works—the penny-in-the-slot or touch-the-button books, which require no effort beyond turning the pages and using one's eyes—as especially designed for the consumption of the mechanical reader. Providence turns out an unfailing supply of authors whose obvious mission it is thus to protect literature from the ravages of the unintelligent; and it is only when he strays from his predestined pastures that the mechanical reader becomes a danger to the body of letters. The idea that reading is a moral quality has unhappily led many conscientious persons to renounce their innocuous dalliance with light literature for more strenuous intercourse. These are the persons who 'make it a rule to read.' The 'platform' of the more ambitious actually includes the large resolve to keep up with all that is being written! The desire to keep up is apparently the strongest incentive to this class of readers: they seem to regard literature as a cable-car that can be 'boarded' only by running."

EDITH WHARTON,
Author of "The Greater Inclination," "The Valley of Decision," etc.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

It is when the mechanical reader, armed with this high conception of duty, invades the domain of letters—discusses, criticizes, condemns, or praises—that he becomes, in Miss Wharton's opinion, "a menace to literature." As "grace gives faith," so "zeal for self-improvement is supposed to confer brains"; and he acts upon the principle that "intentions may take the place of aptitude." Miss Wharton continues:

"The mechanical reader considers it his duty to read every book that is talked about; a duty rendered less onerous by the fact that he can judge beforehand, from the material dimensions of each book, how much space it will take up in his head: there is no need to allow for expansion. To the mechanical reader books once read are not like growing things that strike root and intertwine branches, but like fossils ticketed and put away in the drawers of a geologist's cabinet; or rather like prisoners condemned to lifelong solitary confinement. In such a mind the books never talk to each other.

"The course of the mechanical reader is guided by the *vox populi*. He makes straight for the book that is being talked about, and his sense of its importance is in proportion to the number of editions exhausted before publication, since he has no means of distinguishing between the different classes of books talked about, nor between the voices that do the talking.

"It is a part of the whole duty of the mechanical reader to pronounce an opinion on every book he reads, and he is sometimes driven to strange shifts in the conscientious performance of this task. It is his nature to mistrust and dislike every book he does not understand. 'I can not read and, therefore, wish all books burned.' In his heart of hearts the mechanical reader may sometimes echo this wish of Envy in Doctor Faustus; but, it being also a part of his duty to be 'fond of reading,' he is obliged to repress his bibliocidal impulse and go through the form of trying the case, when lynching would have been so much simpler."

The harm done by the mechanical reader, we are told, is of four kinds:

"In the first place, by bringing about the demand for mediocre writing, he facilitates the career of the mediocre author. The crime of luring creative talent into the ranks of mechanical production is in fact the gravest offense of the mechanical reader.

"Secondly, by his passion for 'popular' renderings of abstruse and difficult subjects, by confounding the hastiest *réchauffé* of scientific truisms with the slowly matured conceptions of the original thinker, he retards true culture and lessens the possible amount of really abiding work.

"The habit of confusing moral and intellectual judgments is the third cause of his harmfulness to literature. The inadequacy of 'art for art's sake' as a literary creed has long been conceded. It is not by requiring that the imaginative writer shall be touched 'to fine issues' that the mechanical reader interferes with the production of masterpieces, but by his own inability to discern the 'fine issues' of any book, however great, which presents some incidental stumbling-block to his vision. . . .

"Finally, the mechanical reader, by his demand for peptonized literature and his inability to distinguish between the means and the end, has misdirected the tendencies of criticism, or rather has produced a creature in his own image—the mechanical critic. The born reader may or may not wish to hear what the critics have to say of a book; but if he cares for any criticism he wants the only kind worthy of the name—an analysis of subject and manner. He who has no time for such criticism will certainly spare none to the summing-up of the contents of a book: an inventory of its incidents, ending up with the conventional 'But we will not spoil the reader's enjoyment by revealing,' etc. It is the mechanical reader who demands such inventories and calls them criticisms;

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and it is because the mechanical reader is in the majority that the mechanical plot-extractor is fast superseding the critic."

On these grounds, Miss Wharton rests her indictment of the mechanical reader. "Obviously," she says, in conclusion, "it is to the writer that he is most harmful. The broad way that leads to his approval is so easy to tread and so thronged with prosperous fellow travelers that many a young pilgrim has been drawn into it by the mere craving for companionship; and perhaps it is not until the journey's end, when he reaches the Palace of Platitudes and sits down to a feast of indiscriminate praise, with the scribblers he has most despised helping themselves unreproved out of the very dish prepared in his honor, that his thoughts turn longingly to that other way—the strait path leading 'To the Happy Few.'"

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES OF AMERICAN NOVELISTS.

MR. H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON, a well-known English novelist of the romantic school, is impressed by the failure of American novelists to make the most of their opportunities, both in the matter of literary technique and in the choice of subjects. "I have read recently," he says, "quite a remarkable book, written unfortunately too much under the influence of Zola, by Mr. Frank Norris. 'The Octopus' is a patient, 'sincere,' and at times tedious study of wheat-growing in Western America. Blood and violence find place in it, and it achieves an effect by the imaginative power of realization possessed by its author. The thought, however, on laying the book down takes the form of regret that Mr. Norris was so negligent of form. The possession of that would have reduced the material to a shapely size, and have eliminated and emphasized and minimized to the advantage of the work as a piece of art."

Mr. Watson says further (in *The Monthly Review*, London, October):

"Oddly enough, it is from America that the most sounding protest against romance has reached us. America seems to thrust upon us most of her fashions and practises, even down to Christian Science and quack medicines. A certain reaction has broken out of late years, and the public will no longer sway to the piping of Mr. Howells and those who battle with him for the genuine thing. This dates, as a distinguished American critic has pointed out to me, from the invention of the second-rate American novel. But the first-rate American novel still remains faithful to its naturalistic ideal, and Mr. Howells is its prophet and priest. Yet one would suppose that in the United States, above all countries, the claims of 'incident' would have been acknowledged. It is the land of physical wonders, in which such things may happen as to amaze the comparatively staid and conservative peoples of the Old World. If I am to judge by what I have read, it should be impossible to live in any part of America a week without some adventure. I don't know what Mr. Howells does or where he can hide himself to avoid them. As for me, I am persuaded that the West is like the East, and that between the Atlantic and the Pacific lies a paradise of adventure even wilder and more unexpected than any Orient gardens. That strenuous civilization is always bewildering us with its strange accidents, its colossal strikes, and its revolutionary changes of fortune. We do not now poison our political enemies in Europe, so far as I know, as once was common enough. Yet I would hesitate to say that we had not some compensation for that extinct custom. I am sure there is as much romance in Tammany as there was in any secret society of Venice and the Medicis. Of course on this side of the ocean we are dependent upon New York newspapers for our information as to American affairs. But if these are credible, a study of Tammany would well repay a Wilkie Collins or the author of 'The Leavenworth Case.' I can imagine no more congenial task for either of these ingenious writers than the adaptation of elements such as emerged into the smothered light of day in connection with the recent police scandal in New York City."

JAPANESE PLAYS IN AMERICA.

DURING the past few years a large number of Japanese plays and musical comedies have been produced in this country. With rare exceptions, it may be said that they have been characterized by spectacular extravagance rather than by artistic and truthful representation. "To a Japanese," writes Yae Kichi Yabe, in *Japan and America* (New York, October), "most of these plays have been disagreeable, because they did not present true pictures of Japanese life, nor give the coloring of outdoor or indoor scenes, nor reflect Japanese sentiments and feelings." The classic comic

BLANCHE BATES AS "YO SAN" IN "THE DARLING OF THE GODS."

opera, "The Mikado," is included under this indictment. Says the Japanese writer:

"One instance may suffice to show how some of these plays have shocked the Japanese. The Mikado is held in reverence by millions of Japanese, who look upon him with the exalted respect with which Russians regard the metropolitan and Catholics the pope. To represent in a humorous or ridiculous manner this venerated personage is to repel and pain any Japanese who might witness the play. It ought also to shock others who are aware of the true character and exalted station of the Mikado."

There are better things in store for the Japanese drama in America, however, if we may believe Yae Kichi Yabe. A "new standard," he declares, has been raised by David Belasco and John Luther Long in "The Darling of the Gods," a play which he pronounces not unworthy of the "best dramatic art of Tokyo." We quote further:

"That it was not necessary to write ridiculously false plays founded on Japanese subjects has been demonstrated by the wonderful success of Mr. Belasco's 'The Darling of the Gods.' This was played all last year before larger audiences than had ever up to that time witnessed a Japanese drama, either in New York or in Tokyo. While even more delightful to Americans than the false art of its predecessors, this drama is charming to the Japanese. The scenes depicted are natural, the life is a faithful reproduction of Japanese life, and the sentiment is true. Miss Blanche Bates, as Yo San, has created a very delicate and difficult character, which

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gives to the Japanese a very vivid and enchanting presentation of girlhood in their native land. Indeed, the play is more pleasing to the Japanese in many respects than it could have been if produced on a Tokyo stage, because here it was performed with all that magnificence of resource and splendor of illusion that characterize Mr. Belasco's theatrical productions.

"As to the plot of the drama and its faithfulness as a representation of Japanese life, it may be said that the events described are such as may well have occurred during the period of the Restoration, some thirty-six years ago. One historic event, in particular, very closely resembles the main plot in Mr. Belasco's play. This is the '*uchijini*,' or 'fight unto death,' of Byakko-tai (White-tiger party), twelve young Samurai of Lord Matsudaira, the castle-master of Aizu, in Jyo-shyu province. These brave knights swore to one another that they would never abandon the standard of their master, courted 'death for honor,' and fought like tigers, true to the name, with their beloved two-handed swords, against the guns and modern weapons of war of the imperial troops, till 'their swords were broken and their steeds fell beneath them.' And at a signal from the castle that their master had lost his cause they sat in a line and committed *harakiri*, in order that they might meet death as befitted Samurai. This is very like the death scene of the Samurai in 'The Darling of the Gods.'

"Respect for the dead is the nucleus of the Japanese religion, Shintoism; and the tablet or image of an ancestor is supposed to possess power of communication with his descendants. The avenger of the wrongs of his master or parents swore by the '*kaimyo*' (the name on the tablet) that he 'shall never live together with the enemy of his master or parents under the same heavens.' So, a neglectful son was reminded of his filial duty before his father's tablet; and a girl, suspected of want of chastity, was forced to swear to her purity before the *kaimyo* of her mother. This custom is also made use of in 'The Darling of the Gods.' . .

"The sword was a sacred thing in the Japan of the Samurai, or *bushi*. It was the Samurai's soul. No knight was ever permitted to lay it on the bare floor or even allow one to step over it, without severely punishing the offender. In the streets, if the scabbard of a Samurai touched the scabbard of another, the accident was tantamount to a challenge. The implication is that the 'soul' of one Samurai had met the soul of another. The unsullied honor of knighthood, and the respect for the weapon with which honor was defended, is well brought out in the play. . . . . .

"In brief, 'The Darling of the Gods' could fittingly be produced on a Tokyo stage as a true Japanese drama."

CONCERNING ACCURATE QUOTATION.

"FROM each his phrase as he forged it, to each the credit of his product," is the new rendering of an old motto of Saint-Simon's. Mr. W. J. Ghent, a New York author and journalist, pronounces it "an obligatory law for the use of literary quotations," and expresses his amazement at the extent to which laxity and vandalism exist in the borrowing and handling of "intellectual belongings." Writing in *The Reader* (New York) on this subject, he says:

"The misquoting and miscrediting of good verse and prose has become so common an accomplishment that it now excites but little comment. He who has a turn for literary exactness is likely to light upon instances of this distortion any day of the week. The newspapers and orators are bad enough; but the best literary publications are not exempt from the practise. Richelieu's 'lexicon of youth' rarely appears unqualified by 'bright'; sometimes the brightness is ascribed to the dictionary and sometimes to the youth. No one can keep track of the variations of Tennyson's

> And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.

"The promising member of a West Virginia literary society who recently read a paper on 'Woman,' beginning with

> O woman, in our hours of ease
> Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
> Yet seen more oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace,

was but a humble follower of a prevailing tendency. Both Shakespeare and Pope suffer through their wide diffusion among all classes. The American popular magazine which some time ago credited Campbell with Byron's

> Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen,

did not do so badly, considering that one of the leading literary periodicals of London recently held Mrs. Browning responsible for Tennyson's

> The abysmal deeps of Personality."

It is not the misusage so common among occasional writers and users of literary wares that so much surprises Mr. Ghent, however, as it is the misusage practised by those with whom literature is a profession. He writes on this point:

"When Arnold, in his 'On Translating Homer,' makes Tennyson say,

> For all experience is an arch, where-through
> Gleams that untraveled world whose distance fades
> Forever and forever, as we gaze,

he injures a very beautiful and striking passage. Not to speak of minor and immaterial changes, 'for' should be 'yet,' 'distance' should be 'margin,' and 'as we gaze' should be 'when I move.' The first error alters the connection of the quoted lines with the preceding lines; the second destroys the definite objective vision, with its clear horizon; the 'we' spoils for us the impressive personality of old Ulysses, for it is he who is doing the seeing and not we, with our more commonplace vision, that are doing it; while the substitution of 'gaze' for 'move' destroys the basis of the whole imaginative concept: it is as Ulysses roams farther into the theretofore untraveled regions that their margin steadily fades. No wonder that Arnold denied emphatically Spedding's claim for Tennyson of a wealth of Homeric qualities; had the critic mangled the Laureate's product much further, he would have been able to deny him the qualities even of a J. Gordon Coogler."

Mr. Ghent notices a misquotation of William Watson by Richard Le Galienne, and passes on to a consideration of the shortcomings of James Russell Lowell and of Mr. Howells:

"Lowell, we are sorry to say, is a frequent sinner in his quotations. When he trusts his memory, the result is usually unfortunate. In his 'Democracy and Other Addresses' the reader comes across verbal changes of Coleridge, Browning, and Lovelace; in 'My Study Windows,' among others, of Wordsworth, Milton, and Dryden. It is probable that these variations from the text are sometimes made deliberately to give present application to the matter in hand; tho it is difficult to see what gain has been made in pertinency of illustration when, in 'Democracy,' he substitutes 'wicked' and 'weak' for 'sensual' and 'dark' in Coleridge's

> The Sensual and the Dark rebel in vain,
> Slaves by their own compulsion.

If he made alterations deliberately, his shade can be assured of a poetic revenge; for the writer has seen some of this poet's best-remembered lines altered to suit a particular application, until they were scarcely recognizable. . . . . .

"Mr. Howells's conscientious carefulness makes one hesitate in pointing out a certain Shakespearian changeling that appears in one of his works. It is the 'still-eyed cherubim' in his 'A Traveler from Altruria.' Probably he meant it so. But still-eyed cherubim would seem rather peculiar beings; and some minds will tease themselves with wondering if, in recalling the line,

> Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins,

he did not not give their eyes a mistaken attribute."

"Homer," says Arnold, quoting a phrase of Wordsworth's, "invariably composes 'with his eye on the object'"; and Mr. Ghent takes this sentence as a text for a concluding exhortation:

"He who borrows for display the phrases of another should present them as their Creator left them; he should glean them, not through some third or fourth medium, but from the authentic works of the author; he should, in a word, *compose with his eye on the book*. In no other way will the living or the dead get their just due; for the memory is not to be trusted—it plays too fantastic tricks. It is a vice to be shunned, this handling of other persons' intellectual belongings in a way to irritate the living, and to wring fresh groans from the

> Souls of poets dead and gone."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TROUBLES OF THE FAT MAN.

THAT superabundance of flesh, especially of fatty tissue, is objectionable, those who are suffering from it are quite aware. Just what is the physiological reason for their troubles and how in general these may be avoided is popularly explained by Dr. L. Menard in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (September 12). The most interesting fact noted by the author is that obesity does not necessarily put an end to physical activity, some of the most powerful and agile of athletes being very fat men. Says Dr. Menard:

"Obesity, when it reaches certain proportions, is really a disease. The organs, surcharged and often saturated with fat, work badly, and the evil effects of this trouble of the nutrition are especially felt in the heart and lungs. Disorders of the circulation and respiration show themselves particularly in the obese by the promptness with which these get 'out of breath' from muscular exertion.

"There are numerous causes of this breathlessness which are not exclusively cardiac. The heart, saturated with fat, doubtless contracts less easily, but we must add to this difficulty the obstruction to the action of the lungs and to thoracic expansion in breathing, due to the overburdening of the chest and abdominal cavities with fatty matter.

"The surface circulation is also obstructed by fat, which compresses the vascular trunks in the limbs. To these causes of short breath must be added the increase of work necessary to lift the heavy body at each step.

"'The augmentation of fatty tissue,' says Lagrange, 'notably hinders the movements and diminishes the possible work of the human machine, because to displace any part of the limbs or trunk the muscles have to contend with increased friction and to overcome the extra resistance opposed to the bony levers by the surrounding masses of fat. Hence there is much force wasted, and consequently a necessary increase of muscular effort for an equal amount of work accomplished.

"'But the conditions are still more unfavorable when we have to do with locomotion, in which the entire body is displaced. There is then, besides a waste of force, an increase of mechanical work proportioned to the increase of weight.'

"To show the work done by a fat man in mounting a staircase, for instance, we may imagine a man of average weight performing the same act with a weight on his shoulder equal to the difference between his bulk and that of the other man—say 50 or 60 kilograms [100 to 130 pounds]. Of course he would get out of breath. Nevertheless we see fat people acquiring by practise a perfect regularity of circulation and great resistance to breathlessness, even without a cure of their obesity.

"Lagrange observes justly that no exercise puts the heart into so rude a test as wrestling, in which, during bouts that may last more than an hour, the man is almost constantly in a state of effort—and notwithstanding this a great number of wrestlers are fat. Four or five years ago a series of wrestling matches was organized in Paris, in which the strongest men in the world took part. Now, in 1901, 'the champion of the world' weighed 135 kilograms [297 pounds] and was only 1.73 meters [5 feet 8 inches] high. According to the generally accepted ratio of weight to height, this wrestler weighed more than 60 kilogrammes [132 pounds] too much, the greater part of which overweight was due to fat. His appearance was altogether that of an obese man. In spite of his weight, however, this man was not only very strong, but he excelled in exercises of speed, which are the test of energy in a person with a weak heart. Running, in fact, is an exercise much used in training wrestlers in order to help them acquire the lung power that they need in a long contest. Now amid the numerous candidates for the title of champion wrestler, who were of very different shapes and sizes, the one of greatest reputation as a runner was the fattest—the obese wrestler whose case is such an instructive one.

"The primary cause of circulatory troubles in the obese is an alteration of nutrition. The fat man is being poisoned by imperfect assimilation and disassimilation, his blood being filled with the incompletely oxidized products of the latter process. By training, by methodical physical exercise, he succeeds in modifying this fault of nutrition, or at least in correcting its injurious effects on the circulation.

"Certain diet-cures sometimes succeed in lessening the weight of fat people without diminishing their tendency to breathlessness. Such is sometimes the result of cure by a too exclusive meat diet. The fat person grows lean, but is poisoned and remains short of breath. On the other hand, the milk or milk-vegetable diet, adopted empirically or in virtue of different theoretical ideas, often succeeds better and sometimes without causing diminution of weight.

"Thus, while from the esthetic point of view the diminution of weight is sometimes to be desired, it is not indispensable from the standpoint of the general health, which is often better without reduction of flesh.

"By a slightly reduced diet, and especially by a milk-vegetable diet, together with methodical exercise, we can generally attain the double result of reduction of weight and the cure of the lung and heart troubles that accompany obesity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RADIUM THEORY OF COMETS.

THAT the properties of radium may possibly throw a light on the behavior of comets, especially on the formation and movement of the tail or tails, is the opinion of Prof. C. Vernon Boys, as stated in a recent lecture reprinted in *Electricity* (October 7). Says Professor Boys:

"It does not seem possible now to contemplate the phenomena of the comet—of the divided tails, of their tenuity and transparency, of the pale luminosity, partly reflected solar light, partly light as from a glowing gas; of the gradual wearing out and disappearance of those comets which constantly pay visits to solar regions—with all the mysteries of radium now so much in evidence, without tracing the features in which they resemble one another. By radium, of course, I mean any material with the remarkable radioactive properties that radium exhibits with such preeminent splendor, whether known in the laboratory or not.

"How many physicists have been peering at comets through radium spectacles, or how many astronomers detect the sparkle of radium in the fairy tresses of their hirsute stars I know not. One writer, however, T. C. Chamberlin, so long ago as July, 1901, looked upon a connection between radioactive materials such as were then known and comets as at least worth considering. . . . . .

"Whatever may be imagined as to the constitution of a comet, difficulties still remain. All I suggest now is that the curious properties of radium and of similar bodies should be kept in mind. Radium at least supplies the means by which, if the increasing warmth or the tidal action of the sun should awaken its activity, Rutherford's α-rays should be shot out at the speed that he has measured of a thousand million inches a second, *i.e.*, one-twelfth the velocity of light. These α-rays, according to Rutherford, consist of helium; they weigh each twice as much as a hydrogen atom, and so the same weight of comet matter that would make one of Nichols and Hull's best particles, *i.e.*, one that would be just visible with a microscope, would be sufficient for about 400,000,000 of Rutherford's α-ray particles, an advantage surely where diffuseness seems so miraculous.

"These particles, shot out at a velocity one-twelfth that of light, go so fast that, if they were to start horizontally on the surface of the earth, the gravitative attraction of the earth would curve their path to the infinitesimal extent of a curve with a radius of forty thousand million miles. Yet so great is the electric charge they carry that a visible curvature can be imposed upon them in a practicable electrostatic field.

"Now imagine these transferred into space at a distance from the sun, for instance, equal to that of Venus. Gravity there due to the sun is only one-thousandth of what it is here, so gravity there would be, to the same extent, less able to impose visible curvature on their paths. But their electric charges are still available, and unless I have made an arithmetical blunder of a considerable order, it would require no very heavy electrification of the sun to bend these rays round in a curve with a radius of 1,000 miles. An electrostatic field of under two ten-thousandths of a unit should be sufficient, a field which would be produced if the sun were only charged with a surface density of one electrostatic unit on every three square centimeters.

"Whether these figures are correct or not . . . does not much matter. An electrified sun . . . would be sufficient to turn the

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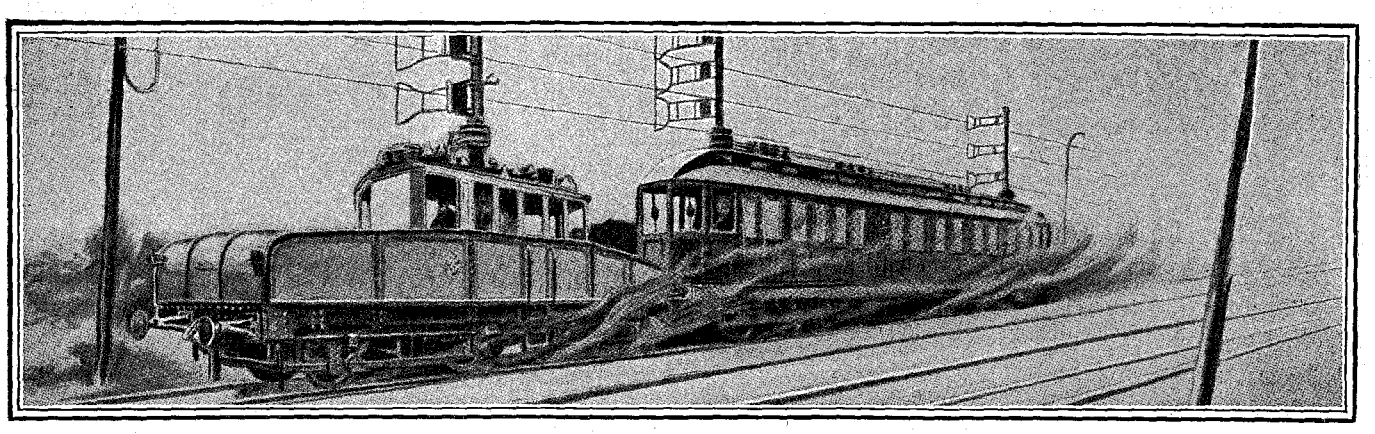

ELECTRIC TRAIN WHICH ATTAINED THE SPEED OF 125 MILES AN HOUR NEAR BERLIN RECENTLY.

rays and send them away at rapidly increasing speed so as to form the tail. The speed would in a short time reach the velocity of light if it were not for the change in properties of matter which supervenes when any such velocity is nearly reached. Thus, according to the ratio of charge to mass, particles such as Rutherford's *a*-rays would be sent away each with its limiting velocity, giving rise to streaks more or less well defined, and double, triple, or multiple according to the number of kinds of ray which the various radioactive materials were able to generate.

"Not only should streaks pointing away from the sun be formed, but any negatively charged rays, such as radium is said to give out, should form a tail directed toward the sun. Perhaps this might be expected to be general; but, while not common, one was described by Hind in the comet of 1823-24, and three or four more have been observed."

SHALL WE GIVE UP THE ATOM?

IF we are to believe recent theorists in physics, the atom in its etymological sense—an indivisible particle—does not exist, for it can be shattered into a cloud of corpuscles or chips, whose existence is believed to be proved by experiments on the passage of electricity through gases, by the phenomena of radioactivity, and so on. These phenomena, however, are purely physical, and the chemists, for their part, do not seem inclined to abandon without a fight their belief in the immutability of the atom, a creed which for nearly a century has been shared by chemists and physicists alike. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London):

"The modern chemist is somewhat inclined to scientific Toryism; but this mental attitude is by no means uncommon among scientific men, as is well shown by the violent opposition which had to be conquered by the undulatory theory of light. It has, moreover, certain advantages. A new hypothesis must be compelled to prove that it has other claims to acceptance beyond its novelty and originality, and most useful work is done by the supporters of older theories in subjecting the newcomer to a searching criticism. Nevertheless, it would seem that the chemist has hitherto utterly failed to make any serious attack on the electrical theory of the atom, as now advanced by many physicists; an hypothesis which, as pointed out by Sir Oliver Lodge, involves the consequence that each and every atom is in a process of slow disintegration. Of course, the careful and painstaking work of the great chemists of the last century only served to confirm the truth of Dalton's great generalization; but it has also to be remembered that for an equal period chemists had failed to detect in atmospheric air any trace of the new gases of the Argon group, and were indebted to a physicist for the hint which led to their discovery. Chemists claim that the known facts of radioactivity are capable of explanation on the lines of ordinary chemistry; but when their claims are more closely examined, it would seem that a truer statement of their case would be that some of the facts, in the absence of others, might be thus explained."

Thus, we are told, Dr. Lowry has suggested that the behavior of the two forms of thorium is precisely analogous to that of certain organic compounds, which have a "normal" and a "pseudo" form with different qualities. Either form is readily changeable into the other, the rate of change varying in the same manner as the radioactivity of the two varieties of thorium. Of this explanation the writer goes on to say:

"He entirely fails to take into account the enormous amount of energy liberated in radioactivity; and as Professor Rutherford pointed out at the time, his hypothesis involved that of the possibility of perpetual motion. More recently Professor Meldola has suggested that radium, as we know it, is an endothermic compound of some unknown element with helium, and is not in itself an element at all. He points out that nitrogen, which to a certain degree resembles helium in its inertness, is a frequent constituent of endothermic compounds; and *a fortiori* suggests that a helium compound should on its decomposition liberate still greater energy. The objections to this hypothesis are several. In the first place, it is difficult to believe that so endothermic a body as the proposed compound can be dissociated without an explosion. Secondly, the rate of the radium change seems nearly independent of the temperature, which is the case with no known chemical reaction; and, finally, the energy liberated is out of all proportion greater than that accompanying any known chemical change. Mr. C. D. Whetham states that the energy liberated by the dissociation of a gram of radium is between 20,000 and 1,000,000 times as great as that set free in the formation of a gram of water Of course, the hypothesis that atoms consist merely of a constellation of negative and positive electrons is not yet fully proven, and it is certainly curious that no positive electron has yet been detected in the free state."

THE GERMAN HIGH-SPEED RECORD.

SPEAKING of the phenomenal speed of over 125 miles an hour attained recently on the experimental electric railway near Berlin, *The Electrical World and Engineer* says editorially (October 3):

"We have persistently expressed our belief in the feasibility of these very high speeds, and have had very small sympathy with the efforts that some have made to throw cold water upon the scheme. It is all very well to belittle such experiments and damn them with faint praise as theoretical and uncommercial; but the fact now stares us in the face that these patient and clever German engineers have actually done the thing at which Yankee enterprise has shied. True enough, there has been a small group of American engineers which has stood firmly out for the feasibility of the work, and which has been ready at any time within the last decade to undertake it: but the American high-speed plans have failed for the lack of support, and the first laurels have fallen to others.

"Whether American enterprise will allow this defeat to be 'rubbed in' by the construction of a German commercial high-speed road before we get around to doing anything on this side of the water, is now the question before the house. There is no doubt that Germany is in the position of vantage at present, and that it is an easier field in which to operate. For the German railroads are under government direction, and if the German Emperor, than whom no Yankee was ever more alert and keen-sighted, gives the word, the enterprise will go through. If rumor is to be given

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credit, the Berlin-Zossen experiments were really instituted to awaken an interest in the highest governmental circles which would, at the proper moment, more than neutralize anticipated bureaucratic opposition to an electric-express line between Berlin and Hamburg. Here, where the railways are in private hands and combined into huge groups, with elaborate devices for 'dividing the spoils' between them, any attempt to disturb the concert of the magnates by the inauguration of high-speed service would, it is to be feared, be repelled with violence, and there would be no appeal to a higher power. The almoners of the great systems would get busy at once and a franchise would be obtained, if at all, only at the cost of indefinite cash and interminable legal proceedings. A high-speed road must be, as we have several times pointed out, of considerable length in order to realize the full advantages of speed, and the task of obtaining rights would thus be doubly formidable. There seems, too, to be an impression current among American engineers that we may gradually work up to great speeds along the line of progress taken by our present interurban systems. The public frequently hears of plans for 60 or 70 miles per hour, but we are strongly under the impression that these will simmer down to more modest figures when total running time is considered. The methods now in vogue are not suited to the ready development of the hundred-mile-an-hour train, and suburban service is not the place to develop it. There is a great gulf fixed between a maximum speed of 70 miles per hour between stations and a schedule speed half as great again over a long run. This latter is the goal at which our German friends are aiming, and they have made a good start. Is American enterprise staggered at the proposition, or does it fear to tread in the path the Germans have blazed? For the credit of our country and century we hope not."

FLIES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

THAT the common house-fly is not only a dirty insect, but distinctly injurious to health is now the opinion of most hygienists. There was a time when its services as a scavenger were highly thought of; but nowadays it is believed that whatever good it may accomplish in this capacity is more than balanced by the likelihood that it carries about with it the germs of disease. An essay on this subject, expanded from a shorter magazine article, has just been issued in pamphlet form by the author, Prof. William L. Underwood, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Says Professor Underwood:

FIG. 1.—THE HOUSE-FLY ON A PIECE OF SPONGE CAKE.
Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The house-fly (*Musca domestica*) is particularly filthy because it has its birthplace and lays its eggs almost exclusively in horse manure, altho, in the absence of this material, it will breed in the human excrement of our country outhouses, upon which excrement it also feeds. Our domestic animals, the dog and cat, tho far from clean in all their habits, we like to have about us, but we keep them in their proper places. The house-fly, on the other hand, is generally tolerated everywhere. It crawls over hands and faces, it gets into milk, it walks over sugar and salt, over bread and cake, often soiling and contaminating everything that it touches with its filthy feet.

"Flies are a menace to health, because, after walking and feeding upon filth, they can and sometimes do carry upon their feet and tongues the germs or seeds of diseases like dysentery and typhoid fever.

"Unfortunately, the house-fly does not confine itself to any particular diet; but is often attracted from its meal of filth to food that is intended for our own use, and it takes advantage of every open, unscreened door or window to visit our kitchens and dining-rooms, and may contaminate everything it touches with its germ-laden feet. Every one has seen flies like the one shown below (see Fig. 1) walking over food, but few people know that on those six small feet and on the fly's tongue there may be thousands of the deadly microbes of disease.

"In order to show more clearly how easily these germs of disease may be spread by flies, the photograph shown in Fig. 2 was

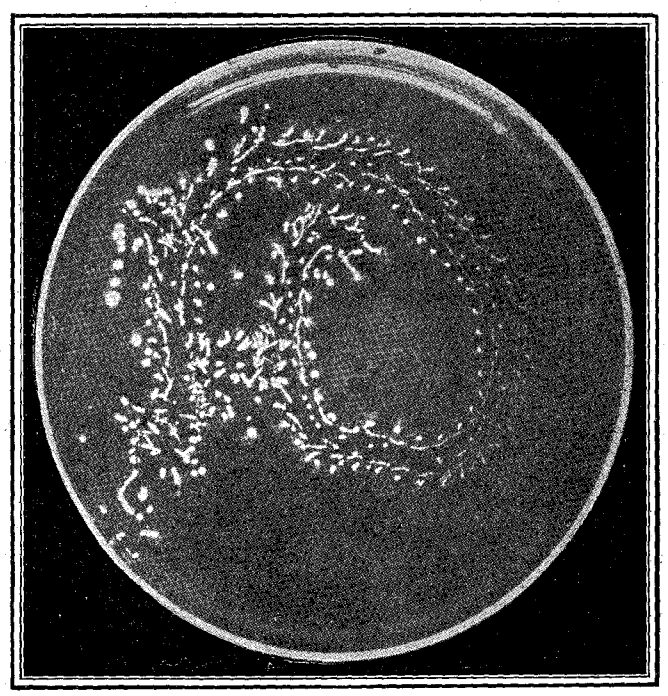

FIG. 2.—FOOTPRINTS OF A FLY ON NUTRIENT BEEF JELLY (NATURAL SIZE).
Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.

taken. Twelve hours before this picture was made a fly had walked around on the surface of a clear, transparent, nutrient jelly with which the glass dish had been filled. This fly's feet and tongue were covered with bacteria, for I had just seen it, a moment before, walk over a spot where I knew thousands of germs were present. As it crawled about on the jelly, it paused here and there to feed; after its hunger was satisfied it flew away, leaving no visible sign to show that it had ever been there; the jelly *looked* as clean and pure as ever. Countless numbers of germs, too small to be seen save by the aid of the microscope, had, however, been planted there by the fly's feet and tongue.

"Twelve hours later, when this photograph was taken, the dish of jelly having been kept in the mean time in a warm place, the groups of bacteria could easily be seen with the naked eye, just as the camera has here reproduced them. (See Fig. 2.)

"During this time the germs had multiplied many thousand times. Each mass now represents a living colony, or, as it were, a city of germs, the smallest spot which can be seen on the plate containing many millions of them. The tracks of the fly as he walked along can be plainly made out, and midway between the fly's tracks in several places will be seen a number of small rounded spots or colonies. These came from the germs carried and planted by the fly's tongue, and they show the different places where the insect paused to feed as it walked along. The population of one of these colonies was counted, and forty-six million germs were found to be present in a single spot. (They had, of course, multiplied many times after they were planted on the jelly by the fly's tongue.)"

Every female house-fly, Dr. Underwood goes on to tell us, lays on an average about one hundred and twenty eggs, which in a few hours hatch into larvæ or "maggots," and the full-grown adult flies appear ten days later. Contrary to the popular belief, flies do not grow in size after their last transformation. He goes on to say:

"When we consider how exposed is the system so generally in use for the disposal of human excrement in rural districts, is it strange that typhoid fever so often occurs in the country? Under such circumstances every opportunity is offered for the spread of

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this disease through the agency of flies, particularly the house-fly, which finds in the stable and the country outhouse the conditions most favorable for its development.

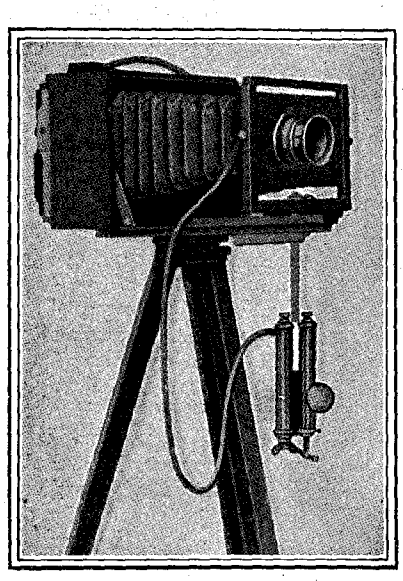
"It is most important that flies should be kept away from all food supplies. To this end every effort should be made, first, to do away with all places that are favorable for the breeding of flies. Horse manure should be kept in a closed pit, or the place where it is stored should be screened. Metal screens that will not rust are best for this purpose, but, unfortunately, they are too high-priced to permit of their being used by the majority of people who live in the country. Cotton mosquito netting, however, is not very expensive, and, tho it will not last as long as the rust-proof metal screens, it is just as effective in keeping out the flies. . . . Where it is not practical to use screens, chloride of lime, if used in liberal quantities and well sprinkled through the manure, will prevent the development of any eggs which may be deposited in this manure.

"In the second place, screens or cotton netting should be put upon the kitchen and dining-room doors and windows, and a sheet or two of sticky fly-paper, which can be bought at nearly every country store, should be placed in all rooms where food is prepared, exposed, or eaten. Fly-traps, of which there are several varieties upon the market, are also of great use in destroying those flies which sometimes, in spite of nettings, find their way into rooms where the screen doors are frequently opened.

"Finally, the privy should be thoroughly screened, or, better yet, where possible it should be done away with altogether. In no way can the wastes from the human body be more safely and easily disposed of than through the medium of water. Earth closets, where it is not practicable to introduce water for this purpose, are coming very generally into use, and it is to be hoped that before many years the old-fashioned country outhouse, with its exposure to flies and its many other objectionable features, will be a thing of the past."

HOW TO TAKE ONE'S OWN PHOTOGRAPH.

THE amateur who desires to take his own photograph must usually employ a very long rubber tube to work the shutter of his camera—a means not always at hand and very apt to fail when most needed. In any case the operator must hide the hand that holds the bulb. By means of a machine called the "autophotographe," invented by a Frenchman, M. Bonnet, persons who wish to photograph themselves may now do so with facility and certainty. Says a writer in *Cosmos:*



BONNET'S AUTOPHOTOGRAPHE.

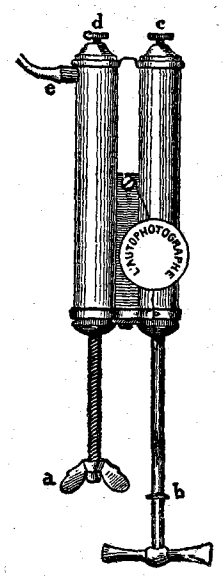


DIAGRAM OF BONNET'S AUTOPHOTOGRAPHE.

"The autophotographe . . . consists of two juxtaposed tubes. The first, *a d*, is intended to play the part of the ordinary rubber bulb. It contains a piston that is pushed by a powerful spring toward *d*. It is set by withdrawing the rod by means of the screw *a*, when it reaches the end a detent holds the piston and the handle is unscrewed. If the detent be released, the piston, urged by the spring, violently compresses the air in the tube, which air, escaping by the little nozzle *e*, to which is adjusted the tube of the shutter, acts on the latter. A screw, *d*, enables us to regulate the time of exposure, by acting on a valve whose degree of opening hastens or retards the escape of the air. . . . The second tube has for its object the release of the detent that frees the piston in the tube *a d*. Like the latter it has a piston pushed by a spring toward *c;* when the handle *b* is out, the air contained in the tube prevents the return of the piston. But if the valve *c* be slightly opened the air escapes and the piston slowly descends in the tube, drawing the handle with it. The handle is slightly enlarged at its end, so that it acts on the detent of *a d* when it reaches the end of its course. The flow of air at *c* can be regulated so that the motion may be made as slow as desired; thus all the time necessary for taking the pose may be obtained.

"A shining metal disk is lowered on the apparatus when set. It remains in this position up to the moment when the rod *b* is about to reach the end of its course and release the detent. At this moment the catch that holds the disk lets it go, and this gives notice that the exposure is about to take place. It is the 'keep still, please!' of the photographer.

"The device is very light and is hung underneath the camera so as not to be in the way. Its convenience is incontestable, and its use furnishes a new form of amusement."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Another Scientific Boarding-House.—A series of experiments on the amount of albuminous food required for the maintenance of health and strength in ordinary life is to be tried at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. Through the courtesy of Secretary Root and Surgeon-General O'Reilly, the War Department is to cooperate with the Sheffield Laboratory in this investigation. Says Director Chittenden, of the Scientific School, in a statement printed in *Science:*

"In carrying out this purpose, twenty men have been detailed from the Hospital Corps of the Army . . . under the charge of Lieut. Wallace De Witt, Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, and three non-commissioned officers. The Scientific School has fitted up a house on Vanderbilt Square, at the corner of Temple and Wall streets, where the men will be housed and cared for during the period of the investigation, doubtless for about nine months. In this study there are no special theories involved and no special systems of dietetics, but the object especially aimed at is to ascertain experimentally whether physiological economy in diet can not be practised with distinct betterment to the body and without loss of strength and vigor. There is apparently no question that people ordinarily consume much more food than there is any real necessity for, and that this excess of food is in the long run detrimental to health and defeats the very objects aimed at. It is with a view to gather as many facts as possible on this subject that the study in question is undertaken. This investigation is merely a continuation, on a larger scale, of earlier observations made in the Sheffield Laboratory of the Sheffield Scientific School last year, and referred to in an article in *The Popular Science Monthly* by Professor Chittenden, and bears directly upon the question of a possible physiological economy in nutrition."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ACCORDING to the latest report of the commission sent to investigate the nature and cause of the 'sleeping-sickness' in Uganda, says *Knowledge*, "there is good reason to suppose that a species of tsetse-fly is a carrier of the disease. Parasites of the genus *Trypanosoma*—the active cause of nagana, or tsetse disease—have been found in abundance, first in the cerebro-spinal fluid, and then in the blood of victims of the sleeping-sickness. As it was obvious that the parasites could not be conveyed from man to man, an insect-carrier was assumed, and suspicion fell on the tsetse. Subsequently tsetse were discovered in abundance in Uganda, altho previously not supposed to exist there."

WHAT is believed to be a valuable discovery relating to radium has been made by Dr. George F. Kunz, the well-known germ expert, and Dr. Charles Baskerville, of the University of North Carolina. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer:* "By mixing radium with natural willemite (a silicate of zinc) pulverized to a powder, the activity or power of the former substance is multiplied a hundredfold, and probably—for no instrument has been devised for measuring the increase of the activity—a thousandfold. That, at least, is the temporary effect of the mixing of the two substances. Time must tell whether one will nullify the other. It is possible, also, that there is in willemite a substance which is as yet unrecognized as a distinct element, but which produces the radioactivity that has awakened the enthusiasm of the two experimenters."

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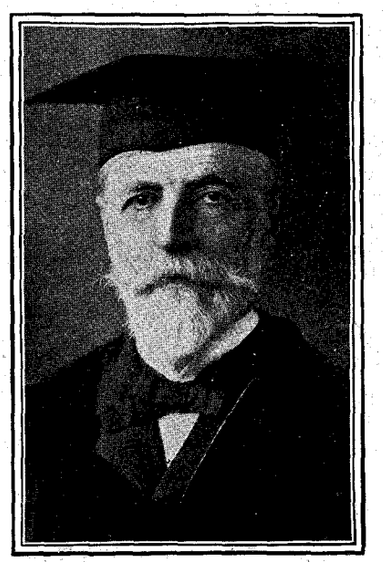
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY ANTICHRISTIAN?

IN view of the enormous growth of the Social-Democratic vote in Germany, which in the recent national election was more than three million, surpassing by about a million even the enormous vote of the Catholic Center party, and in view, too, of the fact that in American public life Social-Democratic ideas and ideals are a growing factor, it is of considerable interest to know just what position this party takes on the subject of religion and the church. Hitherto the official policy of Social-Democracy has been one of neutrality in religious matters. The position has been taken that "religion is the affair of the individual only" (*Religion ist Privatsache*), and the dictum of Frederick the Great to the effect that in his land "everybody could get salvation in his own fashion" has found general acceptance. A number of ministers of the Gospel have affiliated with the party in Germany at various times, maintaining that Christ and early Christianity were ideal embodiments of the principles of Social-Democracy. At the recent national assembly of the party in Dresden, where the great debate between the old and the new branches resulted in the complete victory of Bebel's revolutionary policy, the religious question was also discussed on the basis of a series of propositions—submitted by Pastor Welker, of Wiesbaden. According to the official reports in the party papers, the propositions that met with the approval of the assembly were the following:



HENRY MITCHELL MACCRACKEN, D.D.,
Chancellor of the College of New York University.

"We demand a total separation of church and state. The latter shall not contribute a single penny to the support of religion or its representatives or institutions. No dogmatic religious instruction shall be given in the public schools, but in place thereof instruction shall be given in morals and ethics, without reference to metaphysical doctrines or dogmas. This instruction should include complete education in the natural sciences and a scientific explanation of the history of religion. No religious instruction of any kind shall be given to children under the age of sixteen; after that they can select their own religious tenets and teachings as they please. Superstitious religious notions that are current among the less educated classes are to be eradicated through proper instruction. Every man is to separate himself from a religious communion if he no longer shares its faith."

The Dresden Diet took a more radical step in deciding that "no man who is an adherent of any of the churches or confessions can hold an office in the party management or be a candidate of the party for any office, local or national."

In commenting on this clear-cut statement, the first officially taken by the party, one of its official organs, the Leipsic *Volkszeitung* (No. 204) has this to say:

"It was time that the party should officially interpret its old principle that religion is the affair of the individual only. It would be a mark of cowardice not to acknowledge openly exactly where the party stands on so vital a subject as that of religion. Our program, as it is now formulated, is based on scientific principles, and every reasoning man knows that religion and scientific research are irreconcilable. The party must in its own interests be against religion and the church. The latter is the main support and the instrument of the classes against the masses. Therefore we antagonize and fight the church; but in this we can not succeed unless we have first succeeded in overpowering the state, which is the main support of the church. We do not agree with the absolute free-thinker and atheist, for we would not introduce any compulsion of conscience. Our ideal is absolute liberty and freedom of thought, and we oppose religion because it is antagonistic to these ideals. The deliverance of the school and of the masses from the influence of the church can result only from intelligent instruction and general enlightenment. Social-Democracy can also supply what religion proposes to give. According to the words of the departed leader, Liebknecht, we possess all that gives strength to religion, namely, faith in the higher and highest ideals. In Social-Democracy is found the higher morality, justice, and love of mankind. The best and most pronounced elements in religion will always abide in Social-Democracy. In fact, this religion is Social-Democracy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BIBLICAL STUDY AND THE COLLEGES.

CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN, of New York University, has evoked a good deal of discussion throughout the country by proposing an entrance requirement for college students based upon Scriptural knowledge. In an address made at the formal opening of the University a few days ago he said:

"I wish we could require from every freshman a Sunday-school diploma that would certify that he knew by heart the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, a church catechism of some kind, and a score of the Scripture Psalms and best classic hymns. This university will join any association of universities and colleges that will demand this as an entrance requirement. So much as in us lies, we will make the college a place for preserving and strengthening reverence for things divine."

These words are heartily indorsed by *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia), which declares:

"In some of the oldest and greatest of American institutions of learning the Bible is less studied than Horace or Homer; and not only so, but destructive critics like the notorious Cheyne, whose recently published encyclopedia is treated with contempt by all schools of critics in Germany, are permitted—simply on account of the extravagances which have made them notorious—to ridicule the sacred volume or its contents in the presence of students and as many other citizens as can be drummed into attendance. A university without reverence may do some good, but it will do more harm."

The New York *Churchman* expresses its sympathy with the Chancellor's spirit, but doubts the practicability of his plan. "It is certainly greatly to be desired," says *The Churchman*, "that every freshman should know these things. They may be very properly required by a church college. Evidently they would be impossible in an institution supported by public taxation." The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* comments:

"We would like to see the officials of all our universities and colleges take a like stand, but whether they do or not, the home and church should see that every young person under their control has at least this much of religious knowledge. The time has gone by when parents and church-members can afford to be indifferent to the moral and Christian training of the rising generation, and especially of those who are to be the molding and influential forces in the future direction and development of our republic."

Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, suggests the cooperation of college authorities along somewhat different lines. He writes (in *The World To-day*, Chicago, October):

"For three reasons—the literary, the historical, and the rhetorical—it is a great misfortune that the study of the Bible has been allowed to drop out of general education.

"I have sometimes thought of compiling and printing selections

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from the Scriptures . . . in the hope that they might find favor as reading exercises in secular and week-day schools. Another volume might be made up of moral lessons. The two might well be combined. If the cooperation of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews could be secured in such a compilation, what a gain it would be. If Monsignor O'Connell, head of the Catholic University, Dr. Harper, head of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Schechter, head of the Jewish Seminary in New York, would give their indorsement to a collection of moral precepts made up from the Bible, we should have a text-book in ethics to which little, if any, objection could be made. The choice might be made from any good version, King James, the Douay, or the Jewish translation, or some selections from them all. . . . . .

"I know how hard it is to bring about in public schools agreement with regard to the use of the Bible, but to the limited extent now suggested, extracts from the Bible might be and should be employed as a part of the course of study in schools of every grade, both public and private."

AN ANCIENT RIVAL OF CHRISTIANITY.

AN interesting chapter in the history of religion, and one hitherto neglected, concerns the struggle for supremacy between Christianity and Mithraism. The story of this contest is told for the first time in its entirety by a Belgian scholar, Professor Franz Cumont, of the University of Ghent, whose book on the subject, entitled "The Mysteries of Mithra," has been translated into English by Thomas J. McCormack, and is now published in this country. Mithraism, or Mazdaism, originated in that unknown epoch when the ancestors of the Persians were still united with those of the Hindus. It became merged in the theological system of Zoroaster, and during the first century A.D. invaded Italy and took strong hold upon the Roman Empire. "At the beginning of our era," says Professor Cumont, "we see this religion suddenly emerging from the darkness, and pressing forward, rapidly and simultaneously, into the valleys of the Danube and the Rhine, and even into the heart of Italy." He continues:

THE PASSION OF A GOD.

An idealized portrait of Alexander as solar god, taken from a typical Mithraic statue.

"The nations of the Occident felt vividly the superiority of the Mazdean faith over their ancient national creeds, and the populace thronged to the altars of the exotic god. But the progress of the conquering religion was checked when it came in contact with Christianity. The two adversaries discovered with amazement, but with no inkling of their origin, the similarities which united them; and they severally accused the Spirit of Deception of having endeavored to caricature the sacredness of their religious rites. The conflict between the two was inevitable—a ferocious and implacable duel: for the stake was the dominion of the world. No one has told the tale of its changing fortunes, and our imagination alone is left to picture the forgotten dramas that agitated the souls of the multitudes when they were called upon to choose between Ormadz and the Trinity. We know the result of the battle only: Mithraism was vanquished, as without doubt it should have been. The defeat which it suffered was not due entirely to the superiority of the evangelical ethics, nor to that of the apostolic doctrine regarding the teaching of the Mysteries; it perished, not only because it was encumbered with the onerous heritage of a superannuated past, but also because its liturgy and its theology had retained too much of its Asiatic coloring to be accepted by the Latin spirit without repugnance."

The importance of the subject treated is conveyed in another striking passage:

"Never, perhaps, not even in the epoch of the Mussulman invasion, was Europe in greater danger of being Asiaticized than in the third century of our era, and there was a moment in this period when Cæsarism was apparently on the point of being transformed into a Caliphate. The resemblances which the court of Diocletian bore to that of Chosroes have been frequently emphasized. It was the worship of the sun and in particular the Mazdean theories, that disseminated the ideas upon which the deified sovereigns of the West endeavored to rear their monarchical absolutism. The rapid spread of the Persian Mysteries among all classes of the population served admirably the political ambitions of the emperors. A sudden inundation of Iranian and Semitic conceptions swept over the Occident, threatening to submerge everything that the genius of Greece and Rome had so laboriously erected, and when the flood subsided, it left behind in the conscience of the people a deep sediment of Oriental beliefs, which have never been completely obliterated."

The remains of the Mithraic monuments have been found along the confines of the entire Roman Empire, from the boundaries of Scotland to the farthermost margins of the Persian Empire, and from the mountains of Hungary and the Danube to the deserts of Numidia. Professor Cumont has collected the Mithraic inscriptions, as well as the records of all the excavations and discoveries, and shows how profoundly this Asiatic religion influenced Christianity, especially in ideas relative to the powers of hell and the end of the world. We quote again:

"The adepts of both [religions] formed secret conventicles, closely united, the members of which gave themselves the name of 'Brothers.' The rites which they practised offered numerous analogies. The sectaries of the Persian god, like the Christians, purified themselves by baptism; received, by a species of confirmation, the power necessary to combat the spirits of evil; and expected from a Lord's Supper salvation of body and soul. Like the latter, they also held Sunday sacred, and celebrated the birth of the Sun on the 25th of December, the same day on which Christmas has been celebrated, since the fourth century at least. They both preached a categorical system of ethics, regarded asceticism as meritorious, and counted among their principal virtues abstinence and continence, renunciation and self-control. Their conceptions of the world and of the destiny of man were similar. They both admitted the existence of a heaven inhabited by beatified ones, situate in the upper regions, and of a hell peopled by demons, situate in the bowels of the earth. They both placed a flood at the beginning of history; they both assigned as the source of their traditions a primitive revelation; they both, finally, believed in the immortality of the soul, in a last judgment, and in a resurrection of the dead, consequent upon a final conflagration of the universe. . . . . .

"The resemblances between the two hostile churches were so striking as to impress even the minds of antiquity. From the third century, the Greek philosophers were wont to draw parallels between the Persian Mysteries and Christianity which were evidently entirely in favor of the former. The Apologists also dwelt on the analogies between the two religions, and explained them as a Satanic travesty of the holiest rites of their religion. If the polemical works of the Mithraists had been preserved, we should doubtless have heard the same accusation hurled back upon their Christian adversaries."

Mithraism reached the height of its power toward the middle of the third century, but soon after that time its influence began to decline. The invading barbarians sacked its temples. Christianity, gaining the upper hand, addressed itself to the task of extirpating the erroneous doctrine that had caused it so much anxiety. The imperial Government legislated formally and directly against the sect. Driven out of the Roman Empire, Mithraism sought refuge in the Oriental countries of its origin, where its light slowly flickered out. Yet it was not destined to perish entirely. Says Professor Cumont, in conclusion:

"The sect of Manichæus spread throughout the empire during the fourth century, at the moment when Mithraism was expiring,

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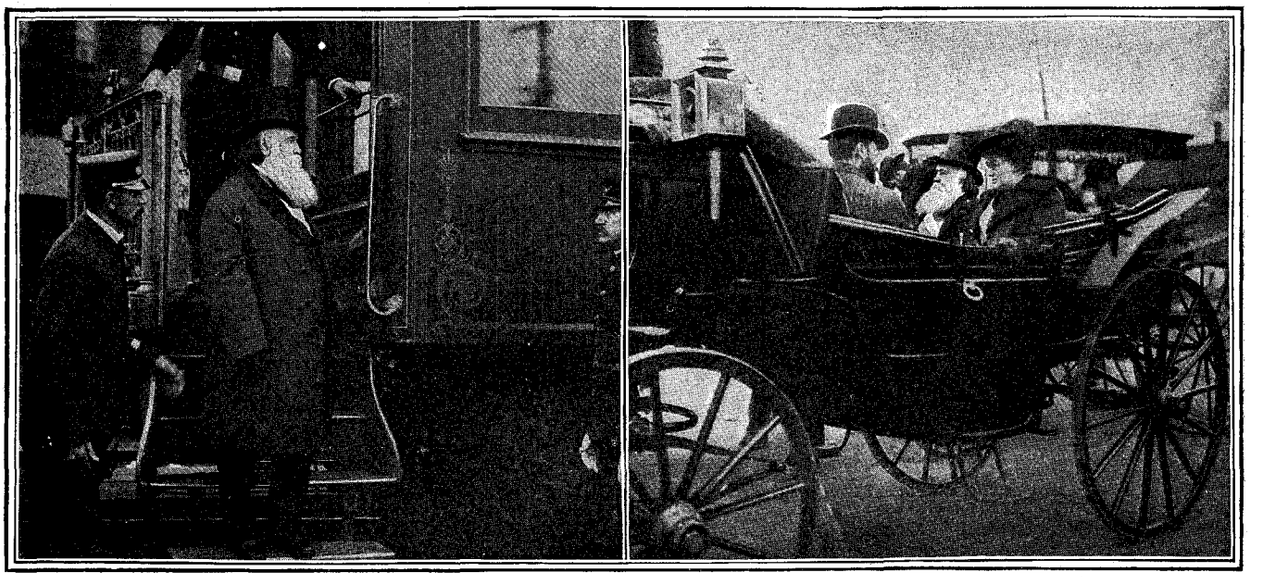


SNAPSHOTS OF MR. DOWIE EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK.

and it was called to assume the latter's succession. Mystics whom the polemics of the church against paganism had shaken, but not converted, were enraptured with the new conciliatory faith which suffered Zoroaster and Christ to be simultaneously worshiped. The wide diffusion which the Mazdean beliefs with their mixture of Chaldeism had enjoyed, prepared the minds of the empire for the reception of the new heresy. The latter found its way made smooth for it, and this is the secret of its sudden expansion. Thus renewed, the Mithraic doctrines were destined to withstand for centuries all persecutions, and rising again in a new form in the Middle Ages to shake once more the ancient Roman world."

SOME REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY THE DOWIE CRUSADE.

THE birth of a new religion, it has been observed, is strongly, if not indelibly, associated with the Eastern world. Generally speaking, "the wise men come out of the East." But the religious sensation of the moment is the appearance of a new prophet in the West. "We find nothing remarkable or surprising," says Mr. Stephen Bonsal, who writes in the New York *Herald* (October 11) on the eve of Mr. Dowie's missionary crusade against New York, "in the fact that a new prophet has arisen on the banks of the Ganges or the Jordan or the Bramaputra. . . . But when, as now, the religious compass is reversed and the new prophet appears on the banks of the Chicago river, presenting himself as Elijah the Restorer, who has come to seek us all, and presently and especially us New Yorkers, we are apt to consign him, flapping wings of ermine and all, to the region of the comic supplements." And yet, adds the same writer, "this is a great mistake. Whatever else it may be, this new religion and its new prophet, John Alexander Dowie, who is coming to war against the wickedness of New York, is no joke." We quote further:

"Dowie has a remarkably impressive appearance. He was clearly born to command, and, as has been proved time and again, he is quite incapable of following another. . . . To-day thousands and hundreds of thousands acknowledge him as their leader, their spiritual adviser, and their worldly guide.

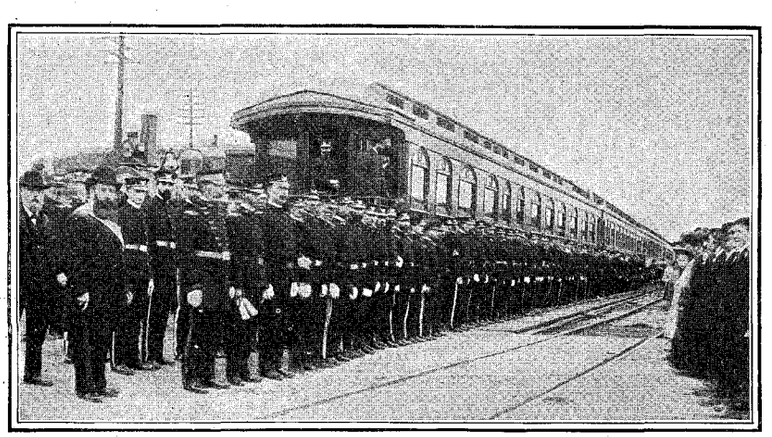
"For reasons which it would be too long to relate here he hails himself as Elijah the Restorer. In the very few years that have elapsed since the day he pushed himself up above the heads of the submerged millions Dowie has proved himself to be a church autocrat without a peer, a financier who might well venture without timidity into Wall Street, and an anti-medicine faith healer beloved and believed in by thousands of patients, tho the apothecaries do speak evil things of him.

"The 'little wooden hut' in which his call was first heard has grown into a temple so resplendent that whether you will or no there you have to keep your eyes shut. Dowie believes in his own prayers as perhaps no mortal man has ever believed before, and when death instead of the life that he prayed for came to his beloved daughter he never even had a moment of philosophic doubt. From the pulpit he proclaimed that it was his daughter who had been at fault and not his prayers. And he works miracles not only on Sunday, but every day in the week.

"His pulpit is hung about with crutches like the miraculous grotto of Lourdes. I say he performs miracles. I mean that thousands upon thousands who have seen him at it have come away believing and made affidavits to the efficacy of his healing power. However, he has moments of modesty, too, in which he disclaims any great personal power, but admits that he has unusual access to God by prayer.

"This latter-day Elijah has a talent for real-estate speculation and a bump of acquisitiveness which is remarkable even when you remember that he was born in canny Scotland and received his business training in Chicago. He has undoubtedly amassed a large fortune, but it is also true that he has placed his church upon a self-supporting basis. They never would have to pass the plate again if Dowie, in his insatiable thirst for power, did not spur and lead them on to higher and harder things, as, for instance, the conversion of 'little old New York.'

"He likens his apostleship to that of John the Baptist as well as Elijah, and when reproved, as he sometimes has been in the open church, for his undoubtedly luxurious mode of life, he always answers: 'Who



A BATTALION OF THE ZION GUARDS.

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knows what John the Baptist and Elijah would do if they came to Chicago?'"

"Dowieism," as Mr. Bonsal goes on to remind us, is by no means the only new religion which has gained a firm foothold in America during recent years. Mormonism, the Salvation Army, Christian Science—to mention no more—have all exerted remarkable influence. "If there was ever an epoch," says Mr. Bonsal, "in which contented man sought only the things that were in his immediate reach, this is not one of them." He continues:

"To-day, as ever, thousands of men and women are putting to themselves that piteous question of Pilate that, with its human nature accent, has come echoing down the ages, 'What is the truth?' And they seek it in many and divers ways.

"Who can look about and see the new temples and the new shrines that are arising and still deny that this is an era of religious unrest and fermentation? In a generation one of the movements which have in the above paragraphs been merely outlined may have become so sacred, so idealized, that the pen of the present writer, if, unhappily, his work be not all blotted out by the short life of wood pulp paper, shall be set down as that of a blasphemer.

"And again, they may all be dead, these flourishing religious movements, and the children of men may have gone back into the old channels of religious thought or be seeking the eternal verities in other directions. Certainly there is nothing very novel in any of the new creeds, and there is much that is very old—for instance, the revival of the tithing system, fundamental with Christian Science and Dowieism, which is as old as the world.

"The new teachers would seem to be putting old wine into new bottles, bottles with high-sounding names and artistic labels, and then they add a new ingredient, which they promise will give life to the old vintage, which otherwise they pronounce to be dull, flaccid, and tasteless. It is the old story, probably, of 'something old and something new, something false and something true.'"

Who is the prophet, says Mr. Bonsal in conclusion, so bold as to say which of the many new religions will in the next generation gather to itself the greatest number of converts?

"History teaches us to be careful. Prophecy is a dangerous profession. We should not be unduly impressed by the blare of the brass bands and the sight of the many converts. In the land which is the Christian Holy Land to-day the religion of Christ—which has overspread the earth and shaped the course for well-nigh every civilization—thirty years after the crucifixion was weighed in the balance by a church historian of whom Renan speaks and found of so little importance as not to be worthy of the slightest record in his enumeration of the religious sects which then prevailed and prospered.

"Perhaps the lesson of history will be that those who burrowed in the catacombs and sought their shelter in the dens of the wild beasts builded better and more lastingly than those who now are rearing the lofty temples at sight of which we are all amazed. Perhaps America's greatest contribution to the religious education of the world has not been mentioned here. Probably its devotees meet together in some back room far from the fashionable thoroughfare, and may be you could count the present congregation on the fingers of your hand, if it really seemed worth the while."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S RELIGION.

THE story comes from Cleveland, a stronghold of the Standard Oil Company, that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has confessed to his pastor, Dr. Eaton, that he would like to go on the lecture-platform and tell people about the "personal comfort" that religion has brought to him. This remark elicits comment both serious and sarcastic from the newspapers. The New York *American* declares:

"Mr. John D. Rockefeller's methods in originating the Standard Oil Company and promoting its subsequent prosperity are pretty well known to the public by this time. Those methods included secret and criminal conspiracies with railroad companies by which competitors in the oil business were pitilessly frozen out. Rivals had to take what Mr. Rockefeller offered them for their properties or nothing. Those who have read Henry D. Lloyd's 'Wealth Against Commonwealth,' a book that found its statement on court records and testimony secured by Congressional and state legislative investigations, are prepared to believe that the Standard Oil Company has never in its career hesitated at any action, even destructive violence, that seemed to its managers necessary to protect its interests. The history of this monopoly, in short, is the history of an enormously successful crime.

"Nevertheless Mr. Rockefeller is blessed with a conscience at rest. Indeed, he professes to feel morally competent to go forth and preach righteousness to a sinful world. . . . . .

"Is Mr. Rockefeller a hypocrite? Not necessarily. The outright hypocrite is a rare person; self-deceivers are very numerous. . . . The marvel is not that men of the intellectual and moral limitations of the Rockefellers, father and son, should consider themselves exemplars of true piety, but that the pulpit, charged with the duty of preaching in season and out of season, to the rich as well as to the poor, the divine authority of the Ten Commandments—including that which says 'Thou shalt not steal'—should so seldom seek to break down self-deception so monstrous and egotism so blind and grotesque."

The Chicago *Chronicle*, however, thinks it a fortunate thing for the people of the United States that a man possessing the power of Mr. Rockefeller is a religious rather than an irreligious man. It says further:

"Without undertaking in any manner to indorse the policies or the morality of the Standard Oil magnate, *The Chronicle* thinks that the people who make their chief attack upon him in the form of sneers at his religion may thank their stars that he is not a man who has no religious convictions.

"Most agnostics and infidels in this country are the beneficiaries of a civilization which owes a great deal to religion of one kind or another. Practically every infidel who has been known to fame for his good works was the son of religious parents and in him were shown forth the doctrines which he imbibed in his youth. . . . There are many irreligious men who are just, honest, charitable, and righteous in all of their dealings with their fellow creatures, but we doubt very much if this could be said of them with truth if, consciously or unconsciously, their lives had not been shaped by the doctrine which only religion in some form inculcates.

"In fine, Mr. Rockefeller is to be criticized on many grounds with propriety, but not at all because of his religion."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT has neatly compared a Bible text to a railroad-ticket—"not good if detached."

AFTER four months' existence, *Christendom* has become merged in *The World To-day*, an illustrated monthly published in Chicago.

THE authorized biography of the late Dean Farrar is announced as in preparation. It is by his son, Dr. R. A. Farrar, and will be completed and published in the early spring.

DR. ALVAH HOVEY, formerly president of the Newton Theological Seminary, who died recently at Newton Center, Mass., was one of the most influential figures in the Baptist denomination. He was a representative of the type of theology often spoken of as "traditional," and has left a strong impress upon Baptist thinking in New England.

THE pastors of the larger churches in Lincoln, Nebr., have united in what is described as a religious "trust," intended to strengthen the work of the older established parishes and to prevent the establishment of several projected new churches. "Too many ministers are working for small salaries," says one of the pastors concerned, "and congregations are too small. A remedy is the abolition of the small churches and congregations."

A "Calvary," is to be erected by the Roman Catholics of Treguier, Brittany, to offset the influence of the Renan statue. It will bear the following inscription: "We have a loyal heart and detest traitors; we adore Jesus, the God of our ancestors." "As a protest against honors to Renan," remarks the *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame), "this must be considered fairly adequate."

THE first encyclical of Pope Pius X. recommends the education of the young, especially by the clergy, and expresses the hope that Roman Catholic societies may grow in influence. The new Pope declares his intentions as follows: "There will not be lacking those who, measuring divine things by human laws, will try to discover what are the secret intents of our soul. We say to them that we do not wish to be, and with divine aid shall not be, before human society other than the minister of God, of whose authority we are the depository. The interests of God shall be our interests, for which we are determined to spend all our strength and life itself if it were asked in order that we may gather all things in Christ." The encyclical closes with the statement: "It is evident that the church instituted by Christ must enjoy full and entire independence."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

JAPANESE PRESS ON RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

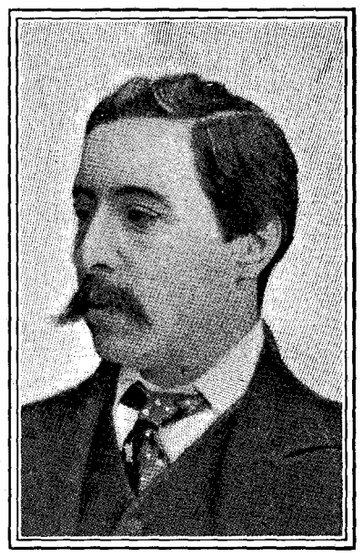
MOST of the British papers published in Japan advise the Government of the Mikado to act with circumspection in the series of crises growing out of the conflicting aims of Russia and Japan in Korea. But the tone of the native Japanese press, while not precisely warlike, is aggressive. A marked change, for instance, has come over the *Jiji Shimpo*, an influential and conservative organ which has long commanded the respect of European publicists. This daily has in the past deprecated an attitude of hostility toward the Government of St. Petersburg, but its tone has recently changed. It now seems to think that Russia will drive Japan into war. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, an independent paper, considered one of the most serious and temperate of Japanese journals, asserts that the real aim of Russia is the dismemberment of China in opposition to the policy of "spheres of interest." This will lead to similar action in Korea, which Russia thinks she can do with as she likes. The future is grave in all aspects, according to this organ, whether war be averted for the present or not. The *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*, which is considered a ministerial organ, altho its inspiration comes from the Marquis Ito at times, insists that Russia be compelled once for all to arrive at a definite understanding with Japan, not only with regard to Korea, but with regard to China. Unless this is done the most serious situation will be brought about. But, being more friendly to Russia than some other papers, this organ urges Russia to act in a conciliatory spirit, and it does not despair of an understanding with St. Petersburg even at the eleventh hour. The *Mainichi*, a progressive Tokyo sheet, edited by the famous publicist, Shimada Sabouro, understands that the United States intends to take common action—of a nature not stated—with Great Britain and Japan regarding the Far East in general. Russia, according to this native authority, has no wish to settle the present crisis amicably.

If the *Jimmin*, a liberal paper (organ of the party formerly led by the eminent Count Itagaki and by Hoshi Torou, the publicist assassinated about two years ago) is correctly informed, the masses of the people throughout Japan are very hostile to Russia and would not shrink from war. Something to the same effect is said by the *Yorozou Choho*, a popular sheet, noted for its round denunciations of abuses in the Government and much read by the masses. However, this journal does not carry much weight with the educated. The Tokyo *Chuwo* prints what is on the face of it a sensational interview with the United States Minister in Japan, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom. Mr. Griscom is made to say that "the Russian Government would put under the table all the diplomatic papers which the Japanese Government had sent in and would entirely disregard them. The unsophisticated Japanese Government took Russian promises too seriously, and was uselessly continuing negotiations apparently with the object of discovering a policy after obtaining a reply from Russia. Japan's sluggish attitude has excited the risibility of the diplomatic circles in Europe." Some other alleged observations of Mr. Griscom are quoted, but *The Japan Weekly Advertiser* (Yokohama), from whose columns we extract the alleged "interview," thinks they are a "libel on Minister Griscom," and that he never said anything of the kind attributed to him. *The Kobe Herald*, a British paper, to whose enterprise we are indebted for the Japanese native press opinions quoted in our first paragraph, urges self-control upon the Japanese Government, and remarks:

"The unanimity of the Japanese press at the present time can only be regarded in a very serious light. With such a power in the country there seems every possibility that some action may be forced on the ministry which might possibly plunge the nation into a disastrous war. The tension now is intense and any additional strain can only result in the snapping off of all diplomatic relations between S. Petersburg and Tokyo. . . . Baron Kaneko [formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce] asks the nation what course it would adopt supposing it did come successfully out of a Russo-Japanese war. It seems to us that too little attention has been paid to this all-important phase of the situation. Japan made a bad blunder when carried away with her success against the Chinese; she launched out into all sorts of mad schemes of industrial expansion that she had not the money to carry out. One such example should be sufficient in the history of any nation, and the remembrance of it should cause Japan to pause before taking the final leap which would land her in the midst of a costly and bloody war."

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.

ALFRED DEAKIN has become Prime Minister of Australia; the highest court of the Commonwealth—which has been the subject of a fierce controvesy and a long deadlock—has at last been constituted with three members; and next December a new governor-general, Lord Northcote, assumes office in succession to Lord Tennyson. The permanent capital has yet to be chosen, and for the present the seat of government will remain where it is. The Melbourne *Argus* congratulates the country upon the settlement of so many complications, while the Melbourne *Age* says flattering things of a personal nature regarding the former member of its editorial staff who had been raised to the position of head of the Government. Mr. Deakin, we are told, is forty-seven, a famous advocate of irrigation, a sound lawyer. He has the further qualification—important in so democratic a commonwealth as Australia—of having refused ribbons, titles, and knighthoods from the British Government. He has until now been attorney-general in the ministry of Sir Edmund Barton. Sir Edmund, who became Prime Minister on January 1, 1901, when the commonwealth Government came into existence, now becomes a justice of the High Court, a tribunal corresponding to the United States Supreme Court. An Australian correspondent of the London *Times* writes:



LORD NORTHCOTE.
He becomes governor-general of Australia next December.

"During Sir Edmund Barton's absence in England attending the coronation Mr. Deakin held the position of acting Prime Minister, and proved by his tact and discretion his eminent fitness for the permanent succession to Sir Edmund Barton. The alliance between Sir Edmund Barton and Mr. Deakin was an excellent one from a public point of view, as each supplied the deficiencies in the other's qualities. The former's phlegmatic temperament was stirred to action by Mr. Deakin's enthusiasm, whilst the latter's 'excessive impressibility,' as Professor Pearson called it, was tempered beneficially by Sir Edmund Barton's cautious tendencies. It is a good omen for the success of Mr. Chamberlain's policy that the man who first unhesitatingly announced the adhesion of Australia to the new program is now in a position to give effect to his own prognostications. If the general election in December should go in his favor, we may not only look to his accomplishing great things for the commonwealth, but contributing substantially to the solidarity of the empire."

Mr. Deakin is not in sympathy with the more or less socialistic ideas of the labor element, according to the Melbourne *Argus*.

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He is what is called an imperialist, and believes that Australia should contribute her share to the maintenance of the British navy. His sympathies will remain with Mr. Chamberlain, but "they will not lead him too far." The new governor-general, Lord Northcote, is not well known in Australia as yet, but *The St. James's Gazette* (London) speaks highly of him thus:

"The empire has reason for every belief that in Lord Northcote the right man has been found for the position which Lord Tennyson has filled so worthily and skilfully in circumstances of more than usual delicacy. A son of Lord Iddesleigh has to begin with a personal claim of the strongest upon every Briton, wheresoever his home may be round the shores of the seven seas, who remembers the days of a statesman who won a tribute of more than ordinary affection and respect. But Lord Northcote in his own career has amply proved his fitness to represent in Australia the British crown. In the external adjuncts of office there may seem perhaps little enough in common between his present position as governor of Bombay and the post to which he will succeed in December. A free and democratic federation of the Australian type presents more contrasts than similarities with an Indian presidency. But, in fact, much the same personal qualities are required to fill a high position in either environment, and the experiences of Lord Northcote's earlier career, from the days when he went with Lord Ripon to arrange the Alabama Treaty onward, are a full enough guarantee of a comprehensive diplomatic and parliamentary training."

The extremely radicals Sidney *Bulletin* insists that Australia should now set to work upon a "general reconstruction" of the fabric of government "from top to bottom." It declares:

"If the Australian Government will take over the existing state debts (also if the silly, parochial vanity of the state governments will let it do so) and pledge itself (the state governments joining in the pledge) to borrow no more till they are paid off, and will establish even a small sinking fund for their repayment, it can probably renew the old loans even now as they fall due, at such a reduction of interest as will itself more than cover the sinking fund. After that it will remain for the states to cut off every item of needless expenditure (the hospital subsidy and the old-age pension vote are not needless expenditures, and are not included), to sack their agents-general, to reduce their legislatures to one House each, to put up with a plain lieutenant-governor each at £1,000 a year . . . to make paper money do to a large extent in place of gold, and apply the gold in reduction of our outside debts, to manufacture more and import less, to tax the big landlords of Victoria, Queensland Tasmania, and Westralia, to levy a heavy impost on the absentee, to promote settlement by cuting up big estates, to make the country districts pay for their own roads and culverts, and by these and other devices for the six states to find about £7,000,000 a year out of revenue for public-works purposes. Such a course as that will 'restore confidence.'"

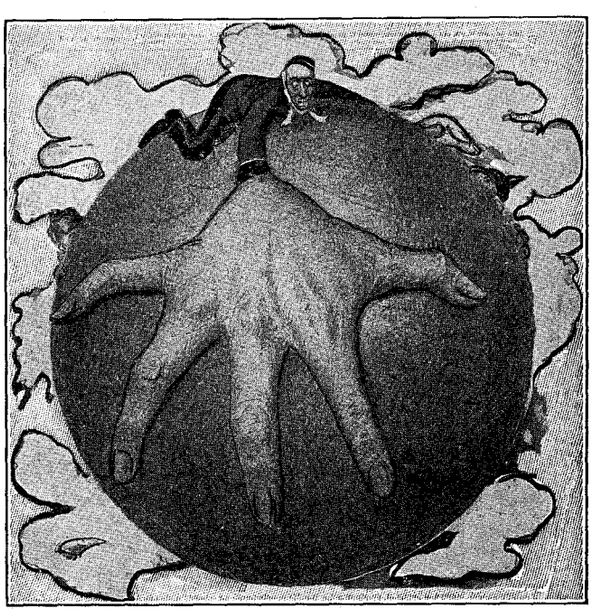
MR. BALFOUR, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND THE KING.

THE turmoil into which British politics, British industry, British commerce, and British finance have been plunged by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain between them is ramifying in many directions. London newspapers are discussing the personal integrity of the Prime Minister, the plausibility and the rhetoric of Mr. Chamberlain, and the unusual attitude adopted by King Edward in asserting the royal prerogative. "Let us have the truth and the whole truth," says *The Standard* (London); but no competent authority seems to be in possession of even half the truth, altho opinon is fairly unanimous on the point that King Edward has not gone beyond the limits which the British constitution imposes upon his royal authority.

The riddle which perplexes the London *News* is afforded by Mr. Balfour's "amazing betrayal." He has, we learn from this Liberal organ, "thrown off the mask." Again: "Mr. Balfour believes in the taxation of food as much as Mr. Chamberlain. But he does not believe that it is popular. Therefore he abandons it." The allusion here is to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour agree that Great Britain "is not ripe for any arrangement which would involve a tax being placed upon food." There is, however, another branch of the great fiscal inquiry to which London organs are devoting themselves. "Has the time not arrived when the free-trade system prevailing in England for the last fifty years should be reconsidered?" The question is Mr. Balfour's, and he answers it in the affirmative. In order to defend England's own trade and to protect her manufactures, the Government should be armed by Parliament with the right to impose retaliatory duties. It is important to remember that Mr. Balfour halts for the present at this point of retaliation. The free-traders left his cabinet because retaliation went too far, and Mr. Chamberlain left because

A GERMAN INTERPRETATION.

KING EDWARD: "Go away, Joe, and take hunger with you!"
CHAMBERLAIN: "I go—but will come back."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



AN ITALIAN INTERPRETATION.

Whether protectionist or free-trade, guided by Chamberlain or another, the British policy will always be the same.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

CONTINENTAL CARTOONS ON CHAMBERLAIN.

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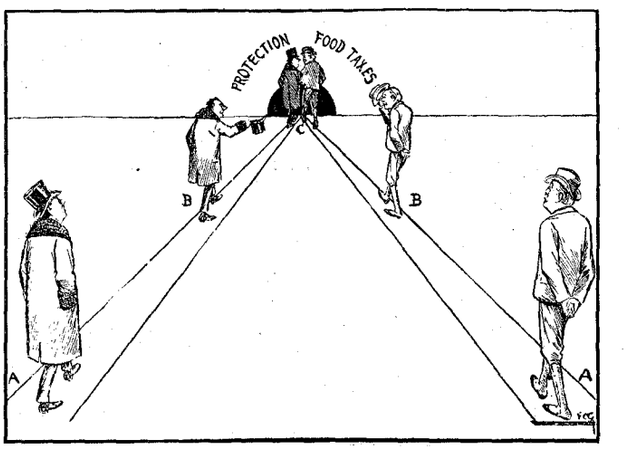
it did not go far enough. The *News* (London) comes forth with an explanation of this seeming paradox. Mr. Balfour concealed the Chamberlain resignation from the free-traders in the cabinet, it says. He wanted to get rid of those free-traders. "His is, indeed, simply the policy of cowardice."

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain is going up and down and across the country eliciting the applause of multitudes and the comment of newspapers. "What we doubt," says the London *Spectator*, which is attacking the Balfour policy of retaliation as smartly as it hits at the great Mr. Chamberlain himself, "is whether he will produce conviction in the people, will alter the shout of 'No!' which has already shattered a great party into the 'Yes!' which will make him the dictator." Mr. Balfour in his recent speeches has been letting the British public understand that he—Mr. Balfour—is "leader." "Any one who is supposed to lead a party," he said, for instance, "must lead it, and as long as I am leader I mean to lead it." *The Spectator* thinks Mr. Chamberlain will be leader if victory comes:

"For as defeat will politically ruin Mr. Chamberlain, so victory, however deep his loyalty to Mr. Balfour may be, will inevitably leave him, and not Mr. Balfour or anybody else, master of the situation and the empire. He has against him not only the whole force, as we think, of economic argument, but the whole force of the self-interest of the masses; the whole force of experience, which for sixty years has taught the same lesson; and the whole force of the silent British pride, which will decide that if the affection of the colonies can be retained only by bribes, it will be nobler to see if we can not live the great life even without their aid. That he thinks he can single-handed defeat these forces is, after his experience of the last few weeks, a wonderful proof of his courage; but courage, tho it so often makes wisdom effective, is not always a proof of its existence. The commandant of a forlorn hope is always a subject for just admiration, but there is no instance that we can recall of his displaying the qualities of those great soldiers, half statesmen, half drillmasters, who have contributed so much to the history of the world. Nor are the cheers with which every regiment worth its salt follows such a commandant proof that it would at a cooler moment help to make him commander-in-chief."

Putting the speeches of Mr. Balfour beside those of Mr. Chamberlain, *The Westminster Gazette* (London) finds that Mr. Balfour "allows Mr. Chamberlain to go out into the streets with a muffin bell to discover whether the wares are popular before the shutters of the central establishment are taken down." The ministerial *Telegraph* (London) asserts that "Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are in complete agreement as to the necessity of revising the old system." But the opposition *Morning Leader* (London) says Mr. Chamberlain acts as if "Mr. Balfour had a mandate to enter upon a course of retaliation without consulting the electorate," a proceeding which "would be an outrage upon our constitutional system." "Mr. Chamberlain resigned office," says *The Speaker* (London), another opposition weekly, "not because he disagreed with Mr. Balfour, but because he and Mr. Balfour agreed that the policy they favor in common was at the moment very unpopular, and that the best way to forward that policy was for Mr. Chamberlain to resign and Mr. Balfour to remain in office. Mr. Chamberlain was to pursue his agitation outside for protection in full, while Mr. Balfour was to carry the party a long distance in that direction by renouncing, only for the moment, Mr. Chamberlain's final object. The arrangement is so palpable that every one understands it except *The Staudard*." As for *The Standard*, thus accused of a certain dulness of comprehension, we find it explaining the much explained situation thus:

"Unfortunately, the vagueness of his [Mr. Balfour's] language, and his reluctance to go into detail, render it difficult to decide what is really contemplated. The 'freedom to negotiate,' which he desires, is to be secured in some way by fighting hostile tariffs with hostile tariffs. Mr. Balfour, indeed, goes further. He is prepared to reverse the existing fiscal system to the extent of imposing taxes, not merely for revenue, but for political and diplomatic purposes. We should like to see that idea reduced to particulars, and thrown into the shape of a working scheme, before we can pronounce upon it. It may be innocent, or it may be dangerous in the extreme. We can not tell, and Mr. Balfour does not enlighten us. So much for the one branch of the controversy. On the other, the Prime Minister also left something to be desired. He is, theoretically, in favor of the preferential system. But he repeats that it is not feasible, because public opinion is not yet 'ripe' for it. There is a sentiment against it which the head of a government can not disregard. Then, are we to infer that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are absolutely repudiated? There ought to be no doubt upon that point, or any opportunity for the suggestion—which will not fail to be made, in various quarters—that Mr. Balfour recognizes the popular prejudice without approving it. We shall certainly be told that Mr. Balfour is merely waiting till the ripening process has been completed by his unofficial ally. The imputation seems to us discreditable, but the circumstances are so peculiar that we can not be surprised at its repetition, until it is definitely disclaimed."



A A STARTING ON PARALLEL LINES.—B B CONVERGING.—C CONVERGED (VANISHING OR DISSOLUTION POINT).

(Parallel lines converge in perspective.)

[The *Times* says that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are moving on parallel lines.]

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

King Edward was dragged into the crisis on its constitutional side. He was said to have objected to some of the names presented to him for cabinet rank by Mr. Balfour. The question was whether the King had a constitutional right to interfere with Mr. Balfour in the work of ministerial reconstruction. "Those who have been disturbed in their minds by reports of an unusual course in the negotiations between the sovereign and his political advisers," remarks *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "may do well to bethink them that they may have failed to realize how much of the characteristic property of elasticity still belongs to the British constitution." "Of the prerogative," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "it may be said, indeed, *commendat rarior usus*; but to argue that when he who wields it is possessed of the deepest and truest political sagacity he must refrain from its use lest another day the power may lie in the hands of one less fitted, seems to us a sufficiently absurd doctrine." "Changes in the constitution have not abrogated the monarch's right to a voice in the selection of his ministers," declares *The Irish Times* (Dublin). *The Westminster Gazette* (London) prints this:

"As everybody knows, there has been much more free talk than free writing about the delayed reconstruction of the ministry and the cause of the delay. It gave general satisfaction, the cause of the delay, for it was understood to be the King's hesitation to accept a ministry so 'reconstituted' that its shattered prestige remained as it fell, and that not even a show of ability, or intention, or desire to repair its worst default was pretended. This should have been a reason good enough for patriots of all denominations;

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yet here and there hopes were expressed that the King's prerogative would not be strained; warnings that the authority of the crown might be imperiled by carrying it into the machinery of Government."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL CAMPAIGN.

WHENEVER the French ministry now in power at Paris wishes to proclaim to the world the extremes of which its anticlericalism is capable, it dedicates a statue to "some enemy of God." Such is the interpretation of recent events to which the Roman Catholic *Correspondant* (Paris) finds itself driven when it reflects upon the flamboyant outbursts during the unveiling ceremonies at the Renan monument recently. The whole proceedings, asserts this clerical magazine, amounted to "a manifestation against our Lord Jesus Christ. . . . Renan had spat in the face of Jesus Christ. Good! Enough! He must have a statue!" To the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) the Renan statue suggests a series of warnings to Premier Combes. "The monks and nuns," it is forced to conclude, "want to roast all friends of free thought." "Not satisfied with having roasted great men in the past, they vilify their memories in the present." The monks and nuns, we are further assured, had they the power, would "roast the entire anticlerical majority" in the French Chamber of Deputies, even as, in the sixteenth century, "they roasted that champion of mental emancipation, Étienne Dolet."

The anticlerical majority, now that the Chamber of Deputies has resumed its sessions in Paris, must, to quote the Socialist *Petite République* (Paris), "proceed with the work of liberation," which is separation of church and state, "so long desired, so long deferred." The more weighty organs of Paris opinion, the *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps*, forecast times of storm and stress. Both agree that the Premier is on the best possible terms with the Socialists as well as with the three other political groups upon which the ministerial majority now rests. This is interpreted to portend a renewed campaign against the clerical element; but what form it will take remains to be seen. The *Action* asserts that "religion is a malady to be exterminated like tuberculosis"; but the *Lanterne* (Paris) would be satisfied for the present with separation of church and state. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* predicts a series of uncompromising measures directed against the church's existing legal status, unless the Combes ministry falls. The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks the visit of the King of Italy to Paris may, contrary to expectation, moderate anticlerical energy:

"The anticlerical violence we now behold does not always produce the effect intended by those responsible for it. Sometimes it even has results the direct opposite of those anticipated. . . . In addition to the political reasons which the anticlerical coalition alleges for its course, the prospect of strengthening Italian friendship is also urged as a justification of present policy. We are reminded of the dread once felt by the house of Savoy of a possible restoration of the temporal power through the medium of an understanding between France and the Vatican. Allusion is made to the anxiety once felt in the capital of unified Italy on account of the clerical sentiments formerly dominating the French national assembly. It is inferred from all this that the best way to get on good terms with the Quirinal is to overwhelm the Roman curia with provocation and insult. To this effect M. Combes spoke last March in the Senate. But here is precisely where the Machiavellis of the Masonic lodges miscalculate. Tho it be certain that at first Italian statesmen saw without displeasure the development in France of an anticlerical policy likely to embroil us with the Holy See, it is not less certain that this policy, by its excesses, now produces in the Quirinal as much alarm as it once produced satisfaction. Our friends in Italy think the violence—legal or otherwise—of the Combes ministry against the regular and secular clergy will inevitably produce a clerical reaction."

The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), altho anticlerical, thinks the Combes ministry has tended occasionally toward persecution of the clericals. But the Roman Catholic *Tablet* (Rome) said recently that the expected clerical reaction in France had failed to assert itself. The London *News* says the French clericals are now "discouraged."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.—The schemes put forth by friends of peace for a general disarmament are based upon sheer delusion, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The German Emperor, it says, "stands in the way," largely because he has resolved to be "as powerful on the water as he is on the land."

A POETIC WORLD POLICY.—The Prince of Montenegro is devoted to the principle of "a great Servia," according to a writer in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris). "But as he has not material means sufficient for his purpose he devotes himself to the productions of plays and poems in which his views are expounded." These productions are staged and printed and propagate his "great idea."

PANSLAVISM.—The will of Peter the Great is supposed to embody the ideals of Panslavism, we are told by the *Ruthenische Revue* (Vienna), but the will of Peter the Great is not genuine and Panslavism is not genuine either. Panslavism is simply kept going by the Russian Government for political purposes. The Slavs have no ethnological homogeneity and they can not be united for Russian ends.

AGONY.

There will soon be but one point left as a resting place for the Turk.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

DIPLOMACY.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARIA AND RUSSIA—"We will not interfere with his meal—but with his digestion."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE TURK AND HIS TROUBLES.

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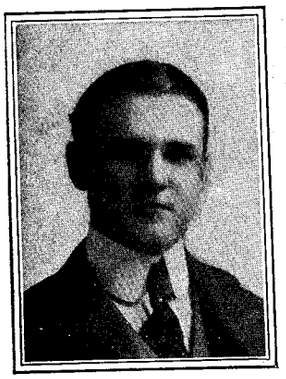
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A "LATTER-DAY SAINTS" NOVEL.

THE LIONS OF THE LORD. By Harry Leon Wilson. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7⅝ in., 520 pp. Price, $1.50. Lothrop Publishing Company.

HERE is a novel worthy of very high praise. It deserves more than an ephemeral success. There is certainly no intrinsic reason why it should not live. It is strong, finely written, of unrelaxing interest, despite its half a thousand pages, and the characters are flesh-and-blood women and men vividly portrayed. A critic may doff his hat to Mr. Harry (surely for this novel he should have written it "Henry") Leon Wilson and give him a lusty encore.

If the writer has selected a canvas of heroic dimensions, his theme demanded as much for proper elbow-room. There is no sense of "padding"; not even of mistaken proportions. There is the realistic minutiæ of Verestchagin, and his breadth, with a technic more refined and commanding. The book is practically a history of Mormonism. The Latter-Day Saints, ejected by the country's soldiers from Nauvoo in 1847, trekked from their burned and pillaged homes across a maddeningly sterile waste of land to the acme of desolation amid the Wahsatch hills, and in that barren spot reared Deseret, the Salt Lake City of to-day. They are pictured in their hegira and in their upbuilding, material and spiritual. Mr. Wilson has digested Mormon history and tradition until he has made it his own. The average "Gentile" mind has scant appreciation of this strange body of religionists, half foreign, half native, encysted in the United States. To the many, Mormons are a cross mob of lecherous fanatics, who are a stumbling-block of scandal to the rest of the land. The deeper student, especially one who has dwelt among them and imbibed their atmosphere, may find them a blemish on our civilization, while modifying this judgment of them in many ways. Mr. Wilson appraises them with level-headed and consistent fairness.



HARRY LEON WILSON.

He pictures their stubborn fight with the soil, their attitude under trials, whether climatic or pecuniary or from aggressive national attacks. If they have proved malleable to the country's spirit since, they were, under the absolute control of Brigham Young, the most stiffnecked of religionists.

The most lurid chapter in the history of Mormonism, as known to the outside world, is the Mountain Meadows Massacre, when an emigrant train, numbering 120 or more, was blotted out by "the Saints." This plays an important part in the romance which Mr. Wilson deftly interweaves.

Joel Rae, "the Lute of the Holy Ghost," is a beautiful creation. There is something of the tender grace of Jean Valjean about this young Mormon, who "works out his salvation" amid so drastic an environment. His purity, zeal, generosity, and self-sacrifice mark him as one of the Lord's predestined, no matter what creed claims his nominal affiliation. His father was killed and his sister outraged by the United States troops at Nauvoo, and, bitterest blow of all, the woman he loved, to whom his soul was faithful all his life, forsook the Mormon creed and the man who loved it even more than he loved her.

Mr. Wilson's ability for romantic coloring is suggestive of Victor Hugo. Once or twice it slips, through excess, into melodrama; but considering the countless pitfalls that the theme created for his pen, his contained, but vigorous, sobriety is to be commended. The poor, earnest, suffering Joel Rae secures lodgment in the heart, and will be cherished with tearful respect and tenderness.

A POET AND A VAMPIRE.

THE SILVER POPPY. By Arthur Stringer. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 291 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

A BEAUTY doctor once caricatured the face of a prominent woman in his advertisement. To one who suggested that this gave sufficient cause for a suit for damages, he replied: "I believe I *will* sue that woman; the ad. didn't draw worth a cent."

If the report is true that the author of "The Silver Poppy" has taken a leading novelist as the model of Cordelia Vaughan, the fair plagiarist of his story, then he has a case in the court of literature for punitive damages. The caricature is so evidently inspired by personal animosity that it fails of artistic effect. There are creative portions of the book which indicate the author's true ability as a novelist; but these are impaired by their juxtaposition with scenes which, if not transcripts from real life, are inexplicably banal bits of invention. If the reader possesses a sense at all artistic, it is jarred as if by opening an edition de luxe where artistic engravings are mingled with half-tones of snapshot photographs.

The machinery of the plot, while very simple and not at all original, is quite sufficient for the author's purpose. We have as main characters the immediately recognizable vampire of the poet, "a rag and a bone and a hank of hair," and her still more familiar victim, the struggling literary genius. In order that we may make no mistake about the situation and its inevitable end, a third stock character, the warning friend, relates a parable, unintentionally comic, of a scientist and a pet vampire bat, that shows the hero his finish.

ARTHUR STRINGER.

If the plot is commonplace, the same can not be said of the style. This is over-brilliant. The poetic fragments at the heads of the chapters prove, not the unrecognized genius of John Hartley, but the journeyman knack of Arthur Stringer. The aphorisms with which the book is crammed are of a higher order of workmanship, but they cloy the reader. The temptation to make every conversation sparkle has been too much for the novelist. He puts epigrams in the mouths of his supernumeraries in order that the principal characters may condemn in epigram the prevalent fad of epigram-making. He even makes his plagiarist heroine utter a stream of apt and original remarks which are often cleverer than those she has pilfered.

Cordelia Vaughan at least had compunctions about her literary kleptomania; Mr. Stringer's besetting sin, if less immoral, is more ineradicable and intolerable. He is a hopeless and heartless epigrammaniac.

CLOSET DRAMA VERSUS THE ACTED PLAY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAMA. By Brander Matthews. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 351 pp. Price, $1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE professor of dramatic literature at Columbia University has in this volume attempted to show "the slow evolution of the drama, from its rude beginnings far back in the forgotten past to the pictorial complexity of the present day." The titles of his ten chapters (about one-half of which originally did service as lectures) are: "The Art of the Dramatist," "Greek Tragedy," "Greek and Roman Comedy," "The Medieval Drama," "The Drama in Spain," "The Drama in England," "The Drama in France," "The Drama in the Eighteenth Century," "The Drama in the Nineteenth Century," "The Future of the Drama."

Professor Matthews is a firm believer in the acted play, as distinguished from the closet drama. This distinction is accentuated in each chapter, and by its recurrence serves to unify and give uniform direction to the volume. In the first chapter he writes:

"Praise is abundant for the poetry that adorns the great plays, for their sentences of pregnant wisdom, for the subtlety of their authors' insight into conflicting human motives; but due consideration is seldom bestowed on the skill with which the action is conducted—the action, which is the heart of the play, and without which it is lifeless and inert. . . . The tragedies of the Greek and the romantic comedies of the Englishman are as great as they are, not because of any mere metrical or grammatical felicity, but because of their admirable dramaturgic structure—because Sophocles and Skakespeare were both of them born playwrights; because they were, first of all, not writers of poetry, but makers of plays, masters of all the tricks of their trade, and possessing completely all the resources of their craft. The dramatist needs to have his full share of play-making skill before he can adequately display his power as a poet; and it is this play-making skill, this dramaturgic faculty, which sustains and vitalizes every masterpiece of dramatic literature."

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

And yet the dramas of Shakespeare live for the majority of us far more by reason of their poetry, their power as literature, than because of their dramaturgic qualities. If the world's judgment is beyond appeal (*securus judicat orbis terrarum*), then Professor Matthews's main contention is still open to question. One might plausibly argue that the drama is an essentially inferior form of art; that it depends too much

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on externals, hence has not the permanency of the poem or work of fiction. Only when a great poet, as Shakespeare, writes poetry in the form of the drama do we get a masterpiece. What keeps the plays of Shakespeare alive is their poetry, not their dramaturgic qualities.

The author recognizes this view and makes some attempt to reconcile the two views.

Perhaps the most interesting chapters in this stimulating volume are the two last: "The Drama in the Nineteenth Century" and "The Future of the Drama." This is how the author sums up the dramatic situation in the first part of the nineteenth century:

"Despite their survival in the Austrian theaters, Grillparzer's pleasing plays are no one of them epoch-making; altho they had more life in them than the closet dramas upon which British bards like Byron and Shelley were then misdirecting their efforts. Throughout Europe during the first-score years of the century the acted drama was for the most part frankly unliterary, and the so-called literary drama was plainly unactable, proving itself pitifully ineffective whenever it was put on the stage."

And at the century's close:

"When the last year of the century drew to an end, the outlook for the drama was strangely unlike that of a quarter century earlier. Except in France, there was everywhere evidence of reinvigoration; and even in France there were not lacking playwrights of promise, like Hervieu. Perhaps everywhere, except in Norway, it was promise rather than final performance which characterized the drama; and yet the actual performance of not a few of the dramatists of the half-dozen modern languages was already worthy of the most serious criticism. Just as a clever playwright so constructs the sequence of his scenes in the first act that the interest of expectancy is excited, so the nineteenth century—in so far as drama is concerned—dropped its curtain, leaving an interrogation mark hanging in the air behind it."

Of the future of the drama he says:

"We need not fear that the drama is likely to be less literary because the stage has receded behind a picture-frame. But it is likely to be less rhetorical, less oratorical, less lyric, less epic, more purely dramatic."

GREAT WRITERS REEXAMINED.

ESSAYS ON GREAT WRITERS. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 354 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton Mifflin Company.

THERE are eight essays in this volume. Two of them are devoted to Montaigne, showing different aspects of the man and explaining his perennial hold upon thoughtful readers. The other papers deal with D'Annunzio as novelist, Macaulay as historian, with Scott, Don Quixote, some aspects of Thackeray, and English and French literatures. Lockhart's "Life of Scott" is the opening essay, and certainly never had the bard of Abbottsford larger measure dealt out to him than at Mr. Sedgwick's hands. The praise, however, is so nicely balanced, and the side lights thrown upon the causes that have worked to make British prose and poetry what they are so indicative of discernment that the somewhat discursive combination makes delightful reading.

HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

"A hundred great portraits," says Mr. Sedgwick, "have been painted, from Masaccio to John Sargent; but the great biographies are half a dozen, and one of the best is this book of Lockhart's. . . . As time recedes into remoteness, books, saving a few on which time has no claim, become unreadable; but a man's life retains and tightens its hold upon us." For the work of Scott he does not dread mortality, for he discerns in it the bone and fiber of all that has gone to the upbuilding of Englishmen as they are: the love of glory growing out of the quest for gain; the heroism never divorced from common sense; the admiration for the cavalier—the man whose roots run back to feudal days—the only gentleman, after all is said, profoundly respected by the conservative-hearted English nation. These are the elemental points, however much the man's genius may soar beyond them in flight.

Sometimes Mr. Sedgwick discovers strange likenesses in sharp contrasts. Cervantes he regards as one of the greatest of the few world authors and Don Quixote as one of the most loveable of imperishable creations:

"Don Quixote and Sir Walter Scott look very unlike, one with his cracked brain and the other with his shrewd good sense; but they have this in common, that Don Quixote is a heroic man whose heroism is obscured by craziness and by the irony under which Cervantes hid his own great beliefs, while Scott is a heroic man whose heroism is obscured by success and by the happiness under which he concealed his daily duties faithfully done. In the good school of hero-worship these men supplement one another, the proud Spaniard and the canny Scot, great-hearted gentlemen both. Our affection for them is less a matter of argument than of instinct."

Many fine things are said of the peculiarly brilliant gifts with which Macaulay bodied forth the best English characteristics, while yet passing by unheeded all that men like Newman, Carlyle, and Ruskin stood for.

Concerning the brilliancy of D'Annunzio's art, Mr. Sedgwick does not stint his praise; but he does not believe that a novel of the first rank can be made out of the materials at D'Annunzio's command. "In place of humor there is sneer, instead of conscience swollen egotism, for the deep affections, lust. . . . There are great regions of reality and romance still to be discovered by bold adventurers, but Gabriele D'Annunzio will not find them unless he be born again." The essay on Thackeray may perhaps prove of greatest interest to most readers, as it deals directly with one of the best read of English authors. No point of Thackeray's many excellences as author or man is omitted, and this gives more force to the critical strictures on his lack of spiritual insight:

"Thackeray has no faith; he does not entertain high expectations. His characters do shameless things, and Thackeray says to the reader, 'Be not surprised, injured-seeming friend; you would have done the like under the like temptation.' At first you contradict, you resent; but little by little Thackeray's opinion of you inoculates you; the virus takes; you lose your conviction that you would have acted differently; you concede that such conduct was not impossible, even for you,—no, nor improbable,—and, on the whole, after reflection, that the conduct was excusable, was good enough, was justified, was inevitable, was right, was scrupulously right, and only a Don Quixote would have acted otherwise. . . . . .

"Thackeray was able to see that his immediate family [portrayed in "Pendennis"] were not rogues; he was also able to draw a most noble gentleman, Henry Esmond, by the help of the idealizing lens of a hundred odd years; but the world he thought he saw about him is the world of 'Vanity Fair.'

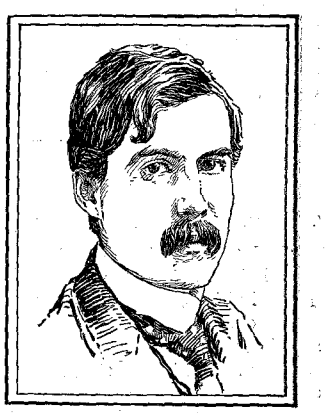
"Thackeray had so many fine qualities that one can not but feel badly to see him in such a place. Had his virtues—his kindness, his tenderness, his charm, his capacity for affection—been energetic enough to dominate his entire character, he would have lived among far different scenes; his readers would have beheld him brooding over a world where passion may be very noble and very base, happy that virtue, in the strong or in the weak, may sometimes be found indomitable, and deeply serious, deeply conscious, of that inner essence in men which at times has persuaded them to believe themselves children of God. Was it Thackeray's fault that this was not to be. Or did he suffer the incidental misfortunes which large causes bring to individuals as they follow their own regardless paths?"

BATTLES WITH THE DEEP.

THE WAY OF THE SEA. By Norman Duncan. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 332 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

TEN tales, which deal with the comedies and tragedies of the life of the sturdy fisher-folk of the Newfoundland coast. The struggle of man against the elements, the sly craft of the sea, its luring fascination, its trickeries, its vengefulness—such are the themes of which the stories are woven. From their perusal, one gets a sense of open spaces and of the illimitable might of nature.

To tell any tale well requires a careful arrangement of material, a skilful proportioning of description, narration, and dialog; but to make a vivid impression on the mind, such an impression as remains longest after a thrilling personal experience, the art of repression is all important. Every word must count, everything not essential to the dramatic effect must be rigorously excluded. It is here that these tales by Mr. Duncan suffer in comparison with the short stories of masters such as Mérimée, Balzac, Hawthorne, Poe, and Maupassant. As yet, Mr. Duncan does not exhibit this power of concision to any great degree. Balzac defined a short story as "a narrative sharp and incisive as a blow with an ax." Such a definition can not be applied to any of the stories in this volume. They have local color in abundance and manifest close familiarity with the life depicted; indeed, for the purposes of art the author is still too close to the life of which he writes. Fiction as well as history sometimes suffers from a too close proximity of a writer to his subjectmatter.



NORMAN DUNCAN.

The best of Mr. Duncan's stories is "The Fruits of Toil." It reminds one at times of Homer and of Zola by the power shown in dealing with large forces. There is something akin to the "Catalogue of the Ships" in this:

"In thirty years after that time, Solomon Stride put to sea ten thousand times. Ten thousand times he passed through the ticket rocks to the free, heaving deep for salmon and cod, thereto compelled by the inland waste, which contributes nothing of sustenance to the men of that coast. . . . He weathered four hundred gales. . . . Twenty-one years longer old Solomon Stride fished out of Ragged Harbor. He put to sea five thousand times more, weathered two hundred more gales, survived five more famines—all in the toil for salmon and cod."

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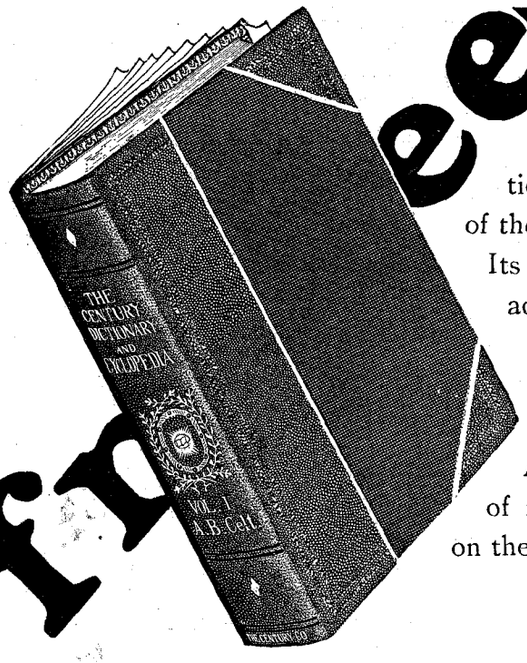

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We have just received from the printer an edition of the booklet here pictured. Its cover is an exact reproduction in color, size, and ornamentation of the cover of one of the ten handsome volumes of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas.

Its 86 pages are on the same quality of paper, show exact reproductions of some of the 9,100 printed pages, the 310 maps, the 16 color plates, 1,000 of the 8,000 illustrations; also a composite page displaying how The Century is kept up to date.

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CURRENT POETRY.

Edmund Clarence Stedman.

[*Commemorating his Seventieth Birthday.*]

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

I know a veteran redwood standing high
Upon a lofty cliff in Siskiyou,
Looking on hilltops reaching to the blue,
And looking on bright regions of the sky;
A hundred strong young sons are ever nigh
In comrade cirque about him, to befriend
When canyons brim with quiet—to defend
When lightnings probe the dark and torrents cry.

A MARVELOUS CHARM.

From the moment one steps from the train at Lakewood he is conscious of entering a different atmosphere. The scent of the pines prevails and the quiet aristocratic surroundings are impressive. The broad roadway in front of the station is thronged with fashionable turnouts, and without noise or confusion the visitor is whisked away to his hotel, than which there is none finer in the land. At these vast abodes there is none of the cold, chilly atmosphere so often found at resort hostelries; instead, the spacious reception-rooms are cheery with great log fires; tone is added by the charming decorations, and the courtliness with which the guest is met places an assurance on the whole, while the service in every respect is such that the guest remarks it. Lakewood's cottage settlement is now of considerable proportions, and Mr. George J. Gould has built a magnificent estate at Lakewood, which he makes as his home for a greater part of the year.

There is nothing undignified or trashy regarding Lakewood; its streets are of macadam, broad, well kept, and shaded by towering trees, and the prevailing sport is driving, for the roads in every direction are excellent. Golf and polo are likewise popular, and the facilities for each are exceptional.

The New Jersey Central is the only road reaching Lakewood, and its train service from New York or Philadelphia is fast and frequent. If you are interested in Lakewood send for Lakewood Brochure to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central (143), N. Y. City. The book is free for the asking.

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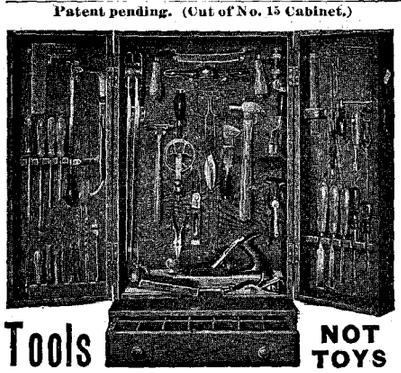

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Who stand about you that no power o' the night
Shall shake your steps, no star shall work you wrong.

—From *The Herald*, New York, October 11.

"I Longed for Love."

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

I longed for love, and, eager to discover
Its hiding-place, I wandered far and wide;
And as, forlorn, I sought the lone world over,
Unrecognized, love journeyed at my side.

I craved for peace and priceless years expended
In unrewarded search from shore to shore;
But, home returned, the weary seeking ended,
Peace welcomed me where dwelt my peace of yore!

—From *The Outlook*.

October Moonlight.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

The moon is up at half-past five,
She frightens me among the pines:
The moon, and only half-past five!
With half the ruddy day alive—
So soon, so high, so cold, she shines,
This daylight moon among the pines.

The moon is walking in the wood,
Her face is very white and strange;
The moon is coming through the wood,
Her face half-hidden in her hood,
Cold silver face whose hourly change
Blanches her cheek more white, more strange.

The moon beneath a pine-tree stands,
Her weary face is full of dreams;
The moon by yonder pine-tree stands,
She builds a palace with her hands,
Pillars of silver, shafts and beams,—
She builds a palace for her dreams.

The moon is sleeping in the trees,
So early is she tired of heaven,
The moon is dreaming in the trees
Her shepherd boy she sees! she sees!
Asleep and it is only seven!
O moon, that is so tired of heaven.

—From *Harper's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

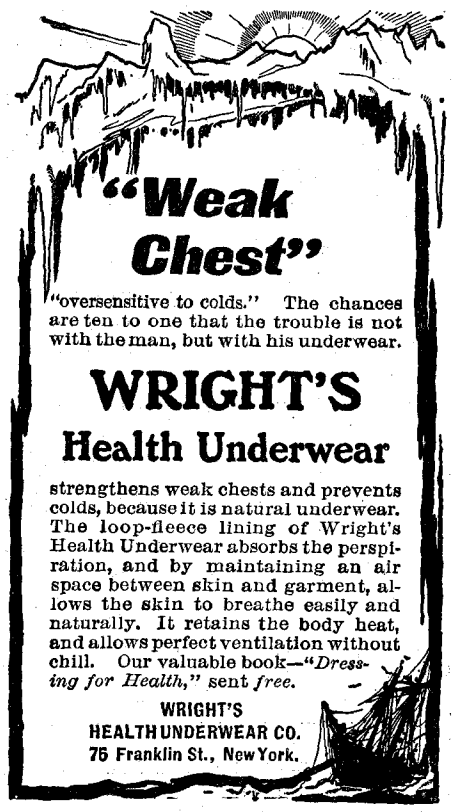
No Need of Praise.—An interesting story in regard to General Miles comes from the recent Encampment of the Grand Army at San Francisco, and is published in *The Saturday Evening Post*. The general, while being entertained at a club, was rallied good-humoredly by an old-time comrade for his failure to win a laudatory "send-off" in his retirement papers.

"In reply to that," remarked General Miles, "let me tell a story. The application may seem a trifle egotistical, but as the story is a good one, I'll venture it.

"In the early days of the West an itinerant preacher stopping for refreshment one day at the pioneer home of one of his parishioners was served, among other things, with apple pie. It was not a good pie. The crust was heavy and sour, but the encomiums which that clergyman heaped upon it were great. The good wife knew that she had had bad luck with the baking, and as she was in reality an excellent cook she determined that the next time that preacher came her way he should have a pie that was faultless.

"He told her when he was to return, and on that day she set before him an apple pie that was the real thing. He ate it, but to her astonishment vouchsafed not a word of commendation. This was more than the housewife would stand.

"'Brother,' she exclaimed, 'when you were here



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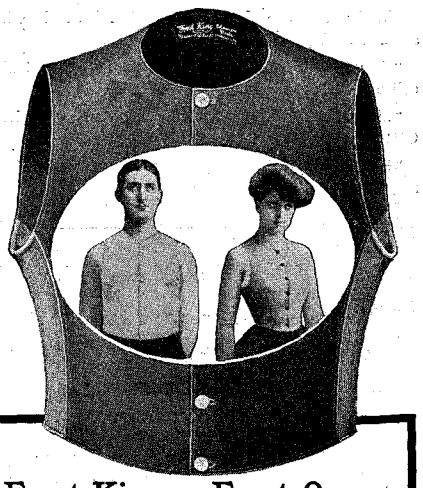

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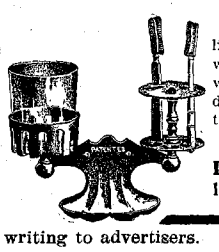

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last you ate an apple pie that wasn't more than half-baked, and you praised it to the skies. Now you have eaten a pie that nobody needs to be ashamed of, but you haven't a word to say in its favor. I can't understand it.'

"'My good sister,' replied the preacher, 'that pie you served me a few days ago was sadly in need of praise, and I did my full duty in that direction; but this fine pie, bless your heart, does not require any eulogy.'"

Leishman's Happy Remark.—J. G. A. Leishman, United States Ambassador to Turkey, is said to be a millionaire; but in childhood he was an inmate of an orphan asylum in Pittsburg. His ready wit and pluck, joined to industry, caused him to rise in life. This story of his youth, which is published in the Boston *Post*, exemplifies his power of making the best of an awkward situation:

He was driving along a narrow country road. Suddenly he saw another team approaching from the opposite direction. For Mr. Leishman to turn out would have meant the sinking of his carriage to the hubs in the mud of a ditch, but the other team could have turned out without inconvenience.

The driver of the other rig, however, showed no desire to turn out. He was a fat man, and he and Mr. Leishman approached each other till the noses of their horses touched. Each, it was plain, was determined not to turn out. They stopped, face to face, and for a while glared at each other in silence.

Finally the fat man lighted a cigar, crossed his legs and began to puff comfortably away. Mr. Leishman took out a pipe and smoked in turn.

Then the fat man took a newspaper from under the seat and began to read. Evidently, Mr. Leishman reasoned, this was to be a contest of patient waiting (and at patient waiting he was not good) or else it was to be a contest that would be decided by a coup of some sort. To accomplish a coup, he made up his mind to break the silence, and between puffs he said:

"When you're through with that paper I'd like to look at it, if you don't mind."

This remark caused the fat man to laugh. He apologized to the other for his churlishness, drew his carriage out so that Mr. Leishman's could pass, and the two parted good friends.

Bailey Got the Nomination.—Arthur Williams, of Houston, Texas, tells this story of Senator Bailey, which we take from the New York *Tribune*:

There was a Democratic Congress convention in Bailey's neighborhood, and he started to walk to it. On the way he met a farmer, who gave him a lift. "Going to the convention?" asked Bailey after a while. "Yep," said the farmer. "Ever hear of a young lawyer named Bailey 'round here?" asked Bailey. "Nope," said the farmer. "Good speaker, and bright fellow, I understand," suggested Bailey. "S'pose so," said the farmer. "Yes," continued Bailey, "and he will be over there to-day, and I tell you what we'll do. We'll call on him to make a speech. You see all your friends, tell them about Bailey, and we'll call on him."

The farmer said "All right." No more was said about the matter until there was a lapse in the convention during the preliminary movements of the body. Suddenly the old farmer got up and suggested that the convention hear from Mr. Bailey, "a risin' young lawyer of these diggin's," he said, "an' a feller who talks like puttin' out fire." "Bailey! Bailey! Bailey!" more than a

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

Out in Montana there is a Co-operative Company whose principal business is raising cattle and sheep belonging to its shareholders. The company is said to have proven a success from the start, and now has over 600 shareholders scattered all over the United States, nearly 150 of whom are ladies.

The Company is just issuing an illustrated paper, showing pictures of the ranches and explaining how money is made in raising cattle and sheep in Montana. It is an interesting paper, and may be had by any one by addressing the Montana Co-operative Ranch Company, Great Falls, Montana, mentioning this paper.

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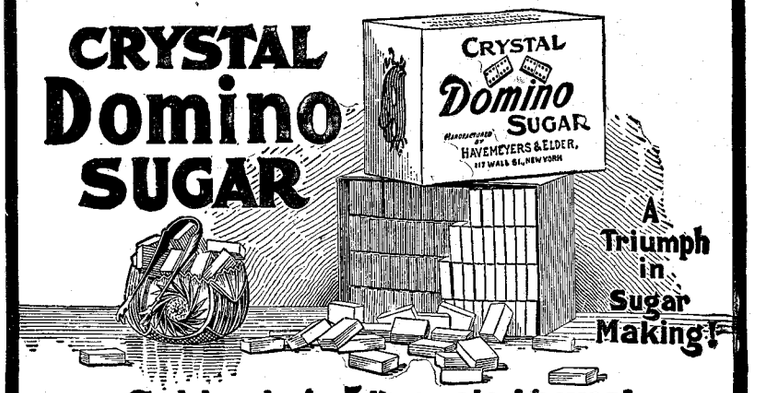

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dozen yells went up, and Bailey came forth. Joe Bailey made one of the hottest speeches of his life, and the upshot of the whole thing was that the "risin" young lawyer of these diggin's" got the nomination for Congress.

Grant Kissed them Both.—Will Carleton, author of "Songs of Two Centuries," "Farm Ballads," etc., was speaking the other day of his last interview with General Grant. He said:

"I had seen him and met him on various occasions, but this was the first time I had ever had him to myself for half an hour. It was at a country railroad-station where we were both waiting for a train. A more simple, quiet undemonstrative man in private conversation I never saw. We talked of his famous trip around the world, and compared data concerning places where we had both been. Especially was he struck with Ayr, the birthplace of Burns, and with two of Burns's nieces, the Misses Begg, two elderly maiden ladies who lived in a cozy cottage a few miles from 'auld Kirk Alloway,' and who were daughters of Burns's sister. I had happened to visit them immediately after Grant was there, and they were naturally enthusiastic about the great American hero. 'When he went awa',' said one of them to me confidentially, 'he kissed my sister good-by.' But when I laughingly repeated this to the General, a twinkle appeared in his eye, and he said, quietly, 'I kissed both of them.'"

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Why?—

Can anybody tell if Lynn
Is where they train the linnet?
Or why an angle worm has not
A single angle in it?
—*Buffalo Express.*

And, while you are about it, say,
What is the reason why
May apples do not come in May,
Or June bugs till July?
—*Chicago Times.*

Or why the daisies are not dazed
When the rain falls from the sky?
And piebald horses are not raised
By eating piebald pie?
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Then tell us why a dogwood bark
Is but a catnip tea,
And why a man is on a lark,
When he is all at sea?
—*Buffalo Commercial.*

A Small Favor.—FARMER (to lady): "Have you seen my bull?"

LADY: "Mercy no! Where is he?"

FARMER: "He got loose. And if you should see him, will you please keep on that there red coat and run this way?"—*Life.*

Pat Illustrates.—Bridget and Pat were reading an article on "The Law of Compensation."

"Just fancy!" exclaimed Bridget. "Accordin' to this, whin a mon loses wan av his sinses an-

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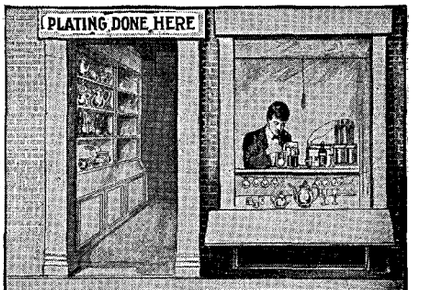

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other gits more developed. For instance, a bloind mon gits more sinse av hearin' an' touch, an'——"

"Shure, an' it's quite thrue," answered Pat. "Oi've noticed it meself. Whin a mon has wan leg shorter than the other, begorra the other's longer."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

The Obedient Typewriter.—The chief was cross that morning and was venting his wrath on the pretty young lady who manipulated the typewriter.

"Everything is in confusion on my desk," he said testily. "It always is."

"You *insist* that you don't want anything disturbed there," she responded meekly.

"Well, I don't want my papers disturbed, but I don't want this sheet of postage-stamps left there."

"Where shall *I* put them?" she inquired demurely as she took them up.

"Don't ask so many questions," he snapped. "Put them anywhere out of my sight."

"Very well, sir," she cooed as softly as a dove.

And licking them with her pretty red tongue she stuck the sheet on his bald head and walked out to seek a new situation.—*Illustrated Bits* (London).

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

October 12.—It is reported that the Japanese have occupied Masanpho, Korea. It is announced at the British Foreign Office that the Powers had determined to uphold treaty rights in Manchuria.

October 13.—Reassuring advices are received from the Far East; it is believed that the Russo-Japanese dispute will be amicably settled.

October 14.—The Japanese Government denies the imminence of war with Russia.

October 16.—The Russian squadron returns to Port Arthur; negotiations continue at Tokyo.

October 18.—A commission, including a number of Russian Ministers, Viceroy Alexieff, and the Czar as President, is formed to manage affairs in the Far East.

THE BALKANS.

October 14.—It is reported that the Sultan has promised a general amnesty and funds to aid in rebuilding their homes if the refugees return to Macedonia from Bulgaria.

October 16.—It is estimated that there are now in Bulgaria 22,000 fugitives from Macedonia and Adrianople.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 13.—Seven persons are killed and thirty-five wounded in riots between Socialists and Clericals in Bilbao, Spain.

October 13.—Lord Roseberry makes a speech at Sheffield in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy; and Colonial Secretary Alfred Lyttleton issues a statement of his view on the tariff.

Panama advices say that Nicaragua and Guatemala are about to declare war on Salvador and Honduras.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena start on their journey to Paris.

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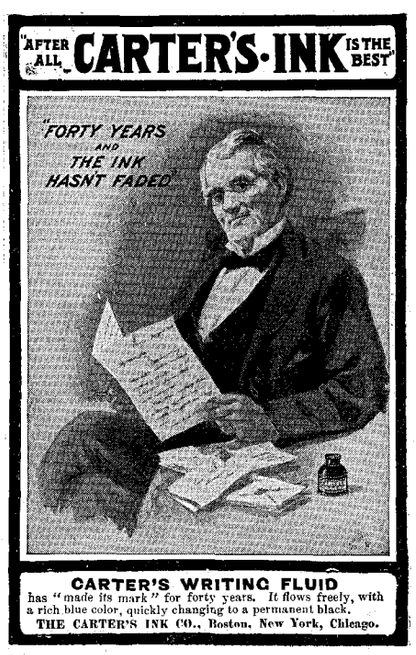
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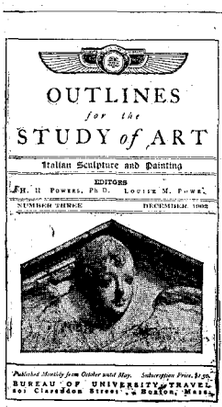
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NUMBER THREE DECEMBER 1903
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October 14.—The King and Queen of Italy are warmly welcomed in Paris.

The Anglo-French arbitration treaty is signed.

A British steamer is held up by the Venezuelans at the mouth of the Amacura River.

The Panama Canal Treaty with the United States is presented by the committee charged with drafting it to the Colombian Senate.

October 15.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann, the Liberal leader, in a speech at Bolton, attacks Mr. Balfour's plan of retaliation.

The King and Queen of Italy, accompanied by President Loubet, visit Versailles.

October 16.—Great Britain despatches two additional war-ships to Chinese waters.

It is reported that the United Steel Corporation has obtained the contract to supply all the iron and steel required by Harland & Wolff, the ship-building company at Belfast.

October 17.—The Alaskan boundary tribunal in London renders a decision sustaining all the contentions of the United States except that for the Portland Canal, which goes to Canada.

October 18.—The Pope appoints Monsignor Merry del Val Papal Secretary of State, to succeed Cardinal Rampolla.

The King and Queen of Italy leave Paris for Italy.

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between Peking and the coast is put in service.

Domestic.

POSTAL SCANDALS.

October 13.—The trial of D. V. Miller and J. M. Johns, indicted for postal frauds, begins in Connecticut.

October 14.—State Senator Green, of New York, is arrested under another indictment growing out of the postal investigation.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 13.—President Gompers and First Vice-President Duncan, of the American Federation of Labor, advise the building trades unions to accept the arbitration plan of the employers.

The New York Court of Appeals rules that dependence upon "faith-healing" in the case of sickness is criminal neglect.

Antonio Opisso de Ycaza, a native Filipino, is admitted to practise at the bar of District Supreme Court, in Washington.

Boston, the American League champions, defeat Pittsburg, the National League leaders, in the deciding game of the series for the world's championship.

October 14.—Ex-President Cleveland, at a dinner given by the Chicago Commercial Club, declares good citizenship is the only remedy for corrupt political conditions.

Mr. Dresser, on the stand in the Shipbuilding case, declares the company was wrecked by Schwab's withholding the profits of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

October 15.—An equestrian statue of General Sherman is unveiled in Washington, President Roosevelt making the principal address.

James H. Tillman is acquitted at Lexington, S. C., on the charge of the murder of N. G. Gonzales.

"Dummy" directors at the shipbuilding trust hearing testify that they knew nothing about the values of the various plants and simply followed instructions.

United States Marshal Field of Vermont is removed by the President for allowing three Chinamen to escape from his custody.

October 16.—John Alexander Dowie and his 3,500 followers arrive in New York.

October 17.—Secretary Moody's estimates for the navy for the next fiscal year amount to $103,000,000.

General Funston, in his annual report, urges higher pay for enlisted men.

Henry Farley, a New York walking-delegate, is reported to have confessed to aiding Parks in the wholesale blackmail of builders and contractors.

October 18.—A new proposition from Colombia for a canal treaty is sent to the United States; it involves the payment of $25,000,000 by the United States and an agreement to let the territory remain as a part of Colombia.

John C. Calhoun sues Lewis Nixon and other directors of the Trust Company of the Republic, claiming $750,000 in profits is due him from the Shipbuilding Company.

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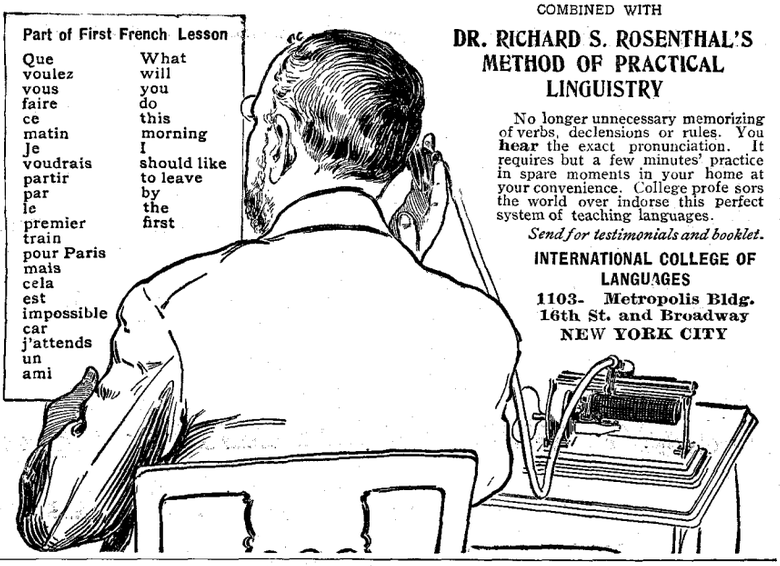

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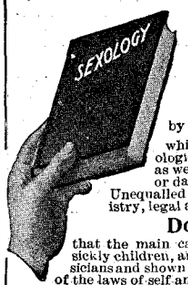

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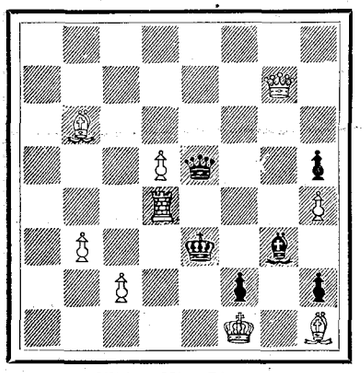
From *L'Ecodagli Scacchi.*
Black—Six Pieces.



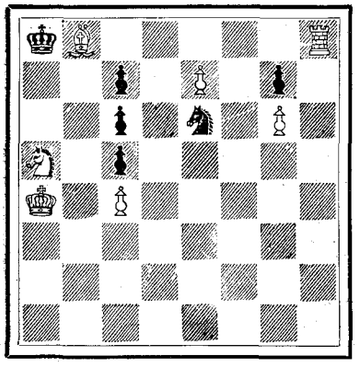
White—Nine Pieces.

8; 6Q1; 1B6; 3Pq2p; 3R3P; 1P2k1b1; 2P2p1p; 5K1B.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 874.

By H. VON GOTTSCHALL.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

kB5R; 2p1P1p1; 2p1s1P1; S1p5; K1P5; 8; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

"King-in-the-Corner" Tourney.

The Mercury, Norwich, Eng., announces a Problem-Tourney under the following conditions:

(*a*) Open to original direct mate problems in three moves, in which the black King is in one of the corners of the board.

(*b*) Author's names and full solutions should accompany all entries. Names will be given with the problems, unless otherwise desired.

(*c*) Problems should be sent addressed to "Chess Editor," "Mercury" Office, London Street, Norwich, not later than January 9, 1904. Extra time will be allowed composers abroad.

(*d*) Judges A. C. Challenger (London) and Max J. Meyer (Bournemouth).

Mr. A. C. White, of New York City, has contributed the prize-fund, and sent us advance sheets of *The Mercury*, giving three problems as samples of what is required. The von Gottschall problem is one of these, and it is one of the finest examples of this theme.

The B. C. M. publishes Mr. Brock's problem, that took second prize in our recent Tourney, and says: This "strikes us as an admirable problem of its kind. We feel sure that there are not a few who prefer it to the two-er by J. Van Dyk, which took premier honors"

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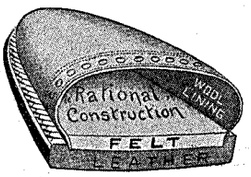

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In Jan'ry,	**1900, they sold for**	**425**
In July,	**1900, they sold for**	**450**
In Jan'ry,	**1901, they sold for**	**500**
In July,	**1901, they sold for**	**550**
In Jan'ry,	**1902, they sold for**	**600**
In July,	**1902, they sold for**	**625**
In Jan'ry,	**1903, they sold for**	**700**
In July,	**1903, they sold for**	**750**

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The Missionary Review

Few can fail to be interested in the November number of THE MISSIONARY REVIEW. The variety of the subjects treated and the uniformity of excellence make it a notable issue. "Who's Who in Missions," by Miss Belle M. Brain, gives a list of two hundred noted missionaries, with a few words designating that which makes them famous or worthy of fame. Dr. H. H. Jessup, the honored veteran missionary of Syria, gives "Twenty Hints for Young Missionaries," which are full of force and good sense and which will prove valuable to many workers at home and abroad. His remarks on the Missionary in politics throw much light on the accusations made against Christians in Turkey at present. Other articles well worth reading are "A Journey into Borneo," written and illustrated by B. F. West; "The Caste System of India," by W. E. Hopkins; and "The Great Opportunity in South Africa," by Clinton T. Wood. The news of the month is also up to date and important.

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[redacted] Problems.

...ove: Q—K 8.

...8.

Q—B sq, mate
3. ———
...ist)

...ch Q—Kt 5, mate
3. ———

... University of Virginia; ...lehem, Pa.; M. Marble, ... Rev. G. Dobbs, New Or... Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. ...C. White, New York City; the ... Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, ..., N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. ..., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; S. Seijas, New York City; M. Almy, Chicago; W. D. Heihy, Stroudsburg, Pa.; Prof. E. T. Bynum, Ph.D., Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; "Pife," Philadelphia; O. Hagman, Brooklyn.

867: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; "Veritas," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; Z. G., Detroit; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.

Comments (867): "Good"—M. M.; "This idea is always pleasing"—G. D.; "A very handsome maneuver"—F. S. F.; "Ordinary"—J. G. L.; "Good"—J. H. S.; "There is so little to commend that I hesitate to credit this as the solution"—W. R. C.; "Very easy, and very simple"—"Veritas."

863: "Clever; but I don't like the necessary presence of the white P on R 2"—M. M.; "Petite and pretty"—G. D.; "Very instructive"—F. S. F.; "Easy enough after you have found the Key"—J. G. L.; "A fine old-timer"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported, Dr. J. H. S., and Miss A. O'Brien, San Francisco got 865. The Doctor in commenting on it says: "We don't need to go over-seas for good 2-ers."

BAMPTON'S MATE.

22.	R x P ch	23.	Q—Kt 3 ch	24.	B x P ch
	K x R (must)		K—R 2		

In addition to the regular solvers who found this mate, J. L. Court, New York City, Mr. Brodel, Baltimore; A. J. Booth, Provo, Utah; and S. W. Hathaway, Boston, as several solvers pointed out, Black should have won the game on his twentieth or even twenty-first move.

CONCERNING 866 (WEINHEIMER).

Place white Q on R 3 instead of on R 2.

The marvelous problem 870, we have learned, is in *Checkmate* Tourney. Author's name not given.

Pillsbury in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes the following interesting game and says: Albert W. Fox, the young Washington player, whose brilliancies entertained the Chess-world before he figured actively in Chess-circles, was the only player of the Brooklyn contingent who could wrest victory from Champion Pillsbury in a single match-game last week. Judging from the run of the game, the Champion must have underestimated Fox's powers in over-the-board play, for he pursued his own aggressive tactics on the Queen's side without making adequate allowance for the strong central formation established by the Brooklynite. When Fox's attack was ripe there was no resist-

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ing it, and Pillsbury found himself compelled to play second fiddle until his colors struck. Fox realized full well when he had the advantage and made use of his opportunity relentlessly. The score:

Petroff Defense.

	FOX. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*		FOX. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	19	P—Q 4	R x R P
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	20	P x P	R—K sq
3	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	21	P x P	R x P
4	P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	22	Q—B 3	R—K B sq
5	B—K 2	P—Q 4	23	Kt—R 5	P—Kt 3
6	P x P	Kt x P	24	P—B 7 ch	B x P
7	B—Q 2	Castles	25	Kt—B 6 ch	K—Kt 2
8	Kt x Kt	B x B ch	26	Kt—Q 7	Q—Q B 3
9	Kt x B	Q x Kt	27	Kt x R	K x Kt
10	B—B 3	Q—Kt 4	28	Q—B 4	K—Kt 2
11	B x Kt	Q x B	29	R—K 7	Q—Q 4
12	Castles	B—K 3 (a)	30	Q—B sq	Q—Q Kt 4
13	R—K sq	P—B 3	31	P—Q B 4	Q—Kt 5
14	Kt—B sq	Q R—Q sq	32	R x P	R—K 7
15	Q—K 2	R—Q 5	33	Q-R sq ch	Q—Kt 7
16	Kt—Kt 3	K R—Q sq	34	Q x Q ch	R x Q
17	Q R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3	35	P—K Kt 4	K—B 3
18	P—Q B 3	R—Q R 3	36	P-Kt 5 ch	Resigns.

(a) This move, in connection with subsequent heedlessness, was the cause of Black's trouble.

"Short and Sweet."

Played recently in the School of Arts, Sydney, N. S. W.

Vienna Gambit.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	6 P—Q 4	Kt x P
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	7 Kt x Kt	P—Q 4
3 P—K B 4	P x P	8 Q—K 2	P x B
4 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3	9 Mate.	
5 B—B 4	B—Kt 5		

Emanuel Lasker, the Champion of the World, Carl Schlechter, the Champion of Austria, and Robert Teichmann cabled from Berlin, Vienna, and London respectively, yesterday to the managing directors in charge of the International Chess-Masters Tournament, to be held in the months of April and May of next year, that they would participate in the contest. So far, the following European experts, Lasker, Janowski, Teichmann, and Schlechter, and the Americans, Pillsbury, Lipschuetz, Marshall, Napier, Hodges, and Bano have accepted the invitation to play. It is expected that word will soon come from the other Europeans, namely, Tschigorin, Maroczy, Tarrasch, and Burn, while the Kentuckian, Showalter, may also surely be relied upon to be in the ring.

Tarrasch and Lasker are at present negotiating for a match for the championship of the world, to be played in the near future. It is stated in German exchanges that Lasker insists upon having a contest of eight games up, while Tarrasch wants the combat to one of ten games up. They have, however, agreed upon the rest of the rules and regulations under which the contest is to be brought to an issue.—The New York *Sun*.

A Master's Resource.

A highly amusing as well as instructive ending occurred in the simultaneous gambit performance given by Harry N. Pillsbury at the Brooklyn Chess-Club recently, his adversary in this particular instance being C. Jaffe, a strong player of the Paterson Chess-Club. The latter, with six Pawns to two against the champion, plunged confidently ahead without reckoning on a master's resourcefulness. Pillsbury, for his part, was not discouraged, for he had a trick up his sleeve. He kept harping on the stalemate theme until, after its application to several variations, he forced his unwilling adversary into this exasperating finale. Jaffe was fully warned of the impending danger and faced the catastrophe with his eyes wide open. This was the unique position with Jaffe to move:

Black (Jaffe): K on Q Kt 2; Q on Q 4; Ps on K B 2, 5, K Kt 6, Q B 2, Q Kt 4, Q R 2.

White (Pillsbury): K on Q R 3; Q on K 2; Ps on Q Kt 3 and 4.

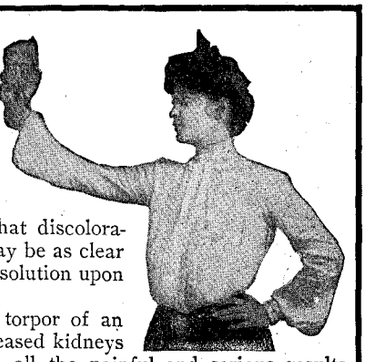
And now the interesting play continued thus:

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1	P—B 6	7 Q x Q (B8)	P—Kt 7
2 Q—Q 2	Q—B 3	8 Q—B 2	Q—K Kt 3
3 Q—Q B 2	P—B 7	9 Q—Kt sq	Q—Kt 5
4 Q—K 2	Q—B 8 ch	10 K—Kt 2	Q—K 7 ch
5 K—R 2	P—Queens	11 K—R 3	Q—B 8
6 Q—B 3 ch	Q—B 3	12 Q x P ch	Q x Q

STALEMATE.

On the sixth move black is obliged to interpose his Queen, as otherwise White gains access to the black King and forces the capture of the Queen with a resulting stalemate.—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

Look at this Girl



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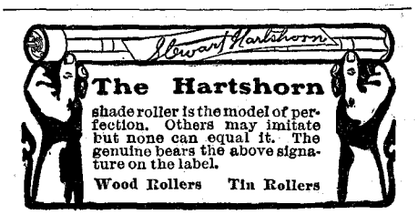
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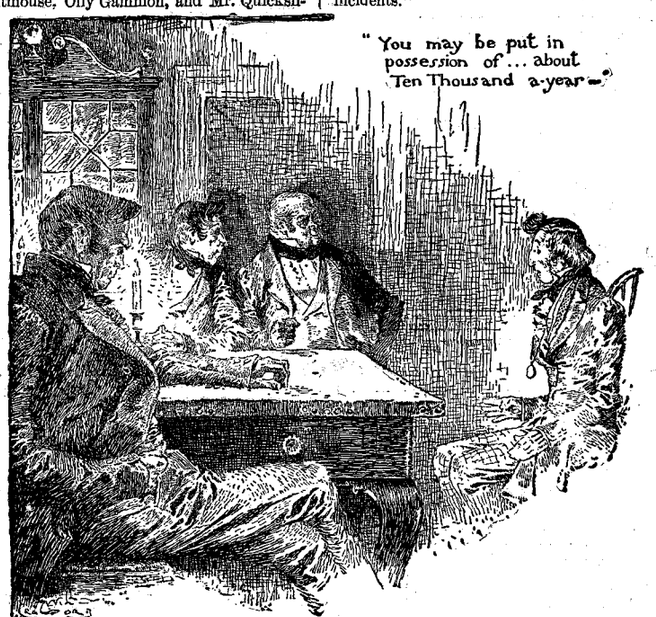

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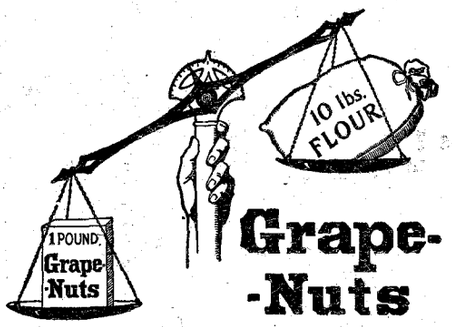

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